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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIII NO. 198 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Paris Search For Peace Abandoned

INDIAN AIRMAN IN NAIROBI

DURBAN, Aug. 19.

The Indian Agent General has received a cable from the Governor of Kenya stating that three Parsee airmen had arrived in Nairobi on the evening of Aug. 15. There is no news of their further movements.—Reuter.

PRESS ACT IN ACTION

Forfeitures Galore In Western India, Says Bhat Of "Kesari"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

In seconding the main resolution moved by Mr. J. C. Gupta, in the Journalists' Conference, protesting against the proposed re enactment of the Press Emergency Powers Act and other legislations which fetter the freedom of Press, Mr. R. Bhat of the "Kesari" of Poona confined himself to the operation of the Press Emergency Law in Western India. Excepting the press censorship in Bengal, said he, the operation of this law was most stringent in Bombay and Maharashtra. There this law was claiming its victims almost every fortnight, if not every week, and this statement of his, remarked he, would be borne out by reference to the events of the last two months in the Bombay Presidency.

FORFEITURES GALORE

"The Free Press Journal," continued the speaker, had been extinct because securities aggregating to Rs. 46,000 till now had been forfeited. Only this day they must have found in newspapers that the "Sakal" a Marathi daily of Poona had been asked to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 for criticising the Government's policy of borrowing. Before this for criticising the Government's action in connection with the Sholapur riot the "Marhatta" had to pay security on three occasions of which Rs. 1,000 had been already forfeited. The "Kesari" had to deposit Rs. 3,000 by way of security. Another paper "Chitrashala" had to furnish security on more than one occasion. Only a few days ago "Loksatya" a weekly magazine had been asked to furnish a security for publishing criticisms against the Government order prohibiting the celebrations of the Ramnath Ceremony.

Concluding Mr. Bhat hoped that the members of the Legislative Assembly would do their best to see that the Press Emergency Law was not re-enacted.—United Press.

'QUAKE SHOCKS IN BORDER VILLAGE

PESHAWAR, Aug. 18.

For the last one week earthquake shocks are being felt in Khost, a village beyond the border in "No man's land."

It is reported that first a gurgling sound is heard and then a severe shock follows. It is also reported that the villages which are situated on the other side near the Durand Line have also experienced slight shocks.

The whole of the Khost village population is putting up in the open fields.—United Press.

PATIALA INVITES KIPPAX

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ADELAIDE, Aug. 19.

The Maharaja of Patiala has issued a private invitation to Kippax to come to India in connection with the forthcoming Australian tour to India.

Deep Design Suspected

WHY POSTPONE POPULAR BILL DEBATE?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The members of the Assembly who are here for the Public Accounts Committee have been much intrigued by the official announcement changing the date for the non-official Bills from 3rd to 24th September.

DEEP DESIGN.

On the face of it the change looks merely as indicative of the desire of the Government to get on with their Criminal Law Bill at an early stage, but according to some Opposition members this change has a deep design about it.

They hold that the Bill of Mr. B. Das for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, would have been taken up on the 3rd September and if, as they think the House had agreed to its second reading then under the Standing Orders the Government might have been barred from bringing forward during this session a bill to re-enact the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932.

The Standing Rules provide that the bill raising substantially the same issue cannot be discussed in the same session. Another snag also was that the ballot might have placed Mr. Satyamurti's bill repealing all repressive Laws including the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 on the order paper for the 3rd September.

Thus the Government by this device has been able to save itself serious embarrassment which would have happened if the legal flaw had been discovered on a point of order.

CHAIR'S CONSENT.

The change in the dates once announced can take place only with the consent of the President of the Assembly. It is not known whether such assent has been taken. It may be presumed it has been. If so then the Opposition can have no redress and must abide by the decision relating to the change of dates.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Public Accounts Committee met this morning under the presidency of Sir James Grigg when the appropriation accounts of the Foreign and Political Department were examined.

It is understood that some members asked questions about the administration of Baluchistan.—United Press.

EXPORT DUTY ON ESTATE RUBBER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BATAVIA, Aug. 19.

The discussion on the emergency ordinance which will be issued in October enforcing the estate rubber export duty from January 1 next, will take place during the present session of the People's Council. Details of the duty will be as formerly announced.

STOP PRESS

M. M. SINGH AT KAREMA.

CAIRO, Aug. 19.

Man Mohan Singh left Khartum for Juba on August 16 and it is understood he came down at Karema contrary to regulations and did not report at Halfa as prescribed.—Reuter.

Britain May Lift Embargo On Arms To Abyssinia?

Emergency Meeting Of Cabinet To Consider African Crisis

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Following the failure of the Paris Tripartite conference, an emergency meeting of the British Cabinet will probably be called within the next ten days in connection with the Abyssinian crisis.

Capt. Eden is arriving in London this evening, while Sir Samuel Hoare has been telephonically in touch with Mr. Baldwin at Aix-les-Bains and Mr. MacDonald at Lossiemouth is returning to London from holiday at Norfolk for consultations.

It is now probable that the whole question of export of arms to Abyssinia will be reviewed.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S CALL TO MINISTERS

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Premier Baldwin has to-day warned all Ministers to hold themselves in readiness for an early meeting of the Cabinet which will probably be held this week, perhaps on Friday. Practically all the Cabinet members expected to attend. Mr. Baldwin will return from Aix-les-Bains and Mr. Neville Chamberlain from Switzerland.

Mr. Baldwin decided to summon the Cabinet after hearing the failure of the Three Powers' Conference in Paris and after consultation with Sir Samuel Hoare. The next meeting of the Cabinet had been fixed for September 24 but when Parliament rose, Ministers were warned that the Ethiopian situation might compel them to break their holidays.

There is yet no possibility of Parliament being summoned. This is only likely if a grave situation arose in which the Cabinet would like to have the support of Parliament. What transpires at the League Council in September will enable the Government to decide whether Parliament should be convened immediately instead of waiting until its reassembly fixed for October 29.

It is learned that Sir Samuel Hoare is seeing the King to-night.—Reuter.

BR. SOMALILAND, CLOSED COUNTRY

BERBERA, Aug. 19.

The British Somaliland is "closed country". Nobody can enter without first obtaining the authority of Governor Lawrence; but if war breaks out between Italy and Ethiopia, British Somaliland may be compelled to relax some of its measures as there are several thousands of British subjects and British protected subjects in the Harrar Province, many of whom hope to be able to seek refuge in British territory in the event of hostilities. Those remaining in Harrar will be accommodated in the compound of the British Consulate.

Italians are inaugurating an airline from Mogadiscio, Berbera and Djibouti to Europe; but it will be at least six weeks before it can be started.—Reuter.

Kept Alive, Flame Of Liberty

ANDREWS TELLS WHY AFRICANS LOVE ABYSSINIA

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has issued a statement to the Press in the course of which he states:

"The history of Abyssinia has a romance about it which makes the country very deeply loved by Africans in every part of the Continent of Africa. Abyssinia has become a symbol of liberty. Like Switzerland in Europe it has kept alight the flame of liberty while every other part of the Continent has been brought into subjection to Europe. Therefore the Abyssinian people are watching with anguish the military advance of Italy.

"The highlands of Abyssinia, continues the statement, receive a heavy monsoon rainfall every year at the same time as India. This rainfall drains into Lake Tsana which thus become the reservoir of the Blue Nile. The White Nile and the Blue Nile meet at Khartoun. The British interest in Abyssinia is primarily to preserve these flood waters which come down from Lake Tsana and are used to irrigate the cotton fields of the Sudan. The Italian interests in Abyssinia are concentrated in joining up the Colony of Eritrea with the Colony of Italian Somaliland. But it has now become obvious that nothing less than an Italian protectorate over the whole of Abyssinia is likely to satisfy Mussolini.

Mr. Andrews continues that the inhabitants of these Abyssinian highlands are not as dark as the Africans elsewhere. The finely shaped features show a kinship with Arabia and point to a Semitic origin. There was always traffic going on across the Red Sea with Yemen in Arabia. In very ancient times gold was plentiful in Abyssinia and one of the hopes of Mussolini to-day is that he might find gold in these highlands.

REFUGE FOR PERSECUTED.

In the days of the Prophet Muhammad a refuge was found in Abyssinia for the persecuted followers of Islam. A record of this event is still preserved telling us how these followers of the Prophet deeply impressed the King of Abyssinia by their nobility of

(Continued on Page 7)

AMANULLAH IS IN ROME

I Am Rather Amused At Press Report, Says Bombay Afghan Consul

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

In connection with the recent press report that ex-King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan has left Rome, information received in Bombay shows that Amanullah Khan is in Rome.

Asked whether there was any truth in the recent press report that ex-King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan had left Rome, the Afghan Consul at Bombay said: "I am rather amused at the press report. Afghanistan has now a constitutional government which is being carried on by the people themselves through their elected representatives. The movements of Amanullah Khan are, therefore, of no consequence to the people of Afghanistan although I know for certain that he is now in Rome."

Asked about the report that four Afghan Ambassadors in Europe had been hastily summoned to Kabul for some important consultation, the Consul said, some of the ambassadors who had never been to Afghanistan since the present King ascended the throne of Kabul, had come to Kabul to pay their homage to His Majesty and participate in the Independence Day celebrations.—A. P.

TEST MATCH SCORES

South Africa—476

England—313 for 4 wkts.

SEE PAGE 7.

PROTECT HARIJANS

Ahmedabad Deputation Tells Collector Story Of Caste Violence

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

A deputation consisting of Lady Vidyagauri, president of the local Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mr. Parikshitlal Majmudar, the secretary of the Sangh, and Mr. Bhailal Patel, M.L.C. waited on the Collector this evening in connection with the report that caste Hindus in Kavitha village harassed and boycotted Harijans as they sent their boys to the village school.

Mr. Parikshitlal gave an account of the incident and said that he was an eye witness to the pelting of stones at the Harijans by caste Hindus and the breaking open of their houses by caste Hindus. He added that caste Hindus had taken an undertaking from Harijans by threats that the latter would not send their boys to the village school. The deputation requested the Collector to give protection to Harijans if they sent their boys to the school.

The Collector said he would personally visit the village and persuade Caste Hindus not to harras Harijans.—A. P.

Budhgaya Temple Bill For Assembly

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Dr. Thein Maung, the Burmese delegate of the Assembly, has given notice that he intends to move for the introduction of the Budhgaya Temple Bill during the coming session of the Assembly.—United Press.

Indian Sterling Loan

SENSATIONAL DROP IN 3 1/2 PER CENT. BONDS

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The 3½ per cent Indian Sterling Loan witnessed a sensational drop of £3¼ from £97¾, the last closing quotation to £94½ at which rate the market closed to-day.

SUIT AGAINST LAHORE PAPER

Insurance Company Alleges Defamation

LAHORE, August 18.

Lala Ganga Ram Mehta, Sub-Judge 1st Class, heard yesterday the defamation suit filed by the Bharat Insurance Co., against the "Daily Herald", Lahore, and framed the issues.

The plaintiff Company was represented by Mehta Amin Chand while the defendants Mr. K. R. Khosla, late Editor of the "Daily Herald" was represented by Pt. Bishan Narain, Bar-at-Law.

The Bharat Insurance Co., it will be remembered, filed a suit for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 as damages for libel against the paper.—United Press.

KAMALADEVI IN HAVERI

To Open Karnatak Talkies Office At Dharwar On 21st

(From Our Correspondent)

HAVERI, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya arrived here to-day and will address a meeting this evening. She will be proceeding to Byalgi and Ranibennur on 20th and reaching Dharwar on 21st she will open the office of the Karnatak Talkies Ltd. and address the students in the Karnatak College. She will also address a public meeting on the 22nd. Dr. Hardiker and Diwaker came here along with Mrs. Kamaladevi regarding the "Samyukta and the Karnatak" Trust work.

LEAVE "OFFICES" TO OPEN SESSION, SAYS BAJAJ

INDORE (By Mail).

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, in an interview to the Associated Press, declared that he had formed no final opinion on the acceptance of offices under the new constitution as the whole matter was going to be thrashed out in the open session of the Congress.

London Counsel For Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug 19

I understand that Mr. W. T. Monkton, the well-known London counsel, who was been advising the Hyderabad State during the last three years on the problems of Federation is expected at Hyderabad next week from Simla. During his stay at Hyderabad as guest of Sir Akber Hyderi he will acquaint himself with the latest developments in Hyderabad's position.

Lala Sham Lal And Assembly Bye-Election

JULLUNDUR, August 18.

In compliance with a telegram received from Mr. Bhulabhai Desai President of the Congress Parliamentry Board, Lala Sham Lal M. L. A. arrived here in connection with the bye-election of a member from the Jullundur non-Muslim Constituency to the Assembly in place of the late Lala Fakir Chand Aggarwal.—United Press.

ABYSSINIA'S NEW CHAMPION

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Abyssinia has found a new champion in Mr. De Valera who has decided to go to Geneva in September for the meeting of the League of Nations Council. Mr. De Valera will express his Government's view point in the Italo-Ethiopean dispute and it is understood will indicate his Government's readiness to co-operate to the fullest extent with the League in its efforts to preserve peace and independence of Abyssinia.

LUCKNOW R. C. TANGLE

Dr. Murarilal To Take Charge From Town Congress Committee

LUCKNOW, Aug. 19.

Apropos of the invalidation of the election to the Congress Reception Committee yesterday an emergent meeting of the Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee convened last night decided to postpone the election for the time being and appointed Dr. Murarilal of Cawnpore to take the whole charge of the Reception Committee from the Lucknow Town Congress Committee in order not to obstruct the Reception Committee work under the influence of the rival groups of Congress men here.

It was also decided that the enrolment of members be carried on till the 15th October when the ballot papers to elect office-bearers will be sent direct to the members who would return the same by the 20th November to the 'Provincial Congress Committee who would announce the result later.

No meeting of the Reception Committee to elect its office-bearers will be convened now as two such meetings proved already a 'fiasco.'—United Press.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS

Decision On 'Offices' Would Be Left To Open Session Says Rajen Babu

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

When the United Press representative pointed out to Babu Rajendra Prasad the protracted indecision regarding election matters and the consequent loss of time for the Congress to prepare the ground for election, he replied that there were two sections at present, one intending to decide on the acceptance of office in the A.I.C.C. and the other in the open session of the Congress. In fact it would be left to the open session of the Congress for a final decision.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will return to Allahabad early September and stay one week in the headquarters.—United Press.

CONGRESS AS ORGAN OF MASS STRUGGLE

Kamaladevi Stresses Need To Strengthen Organisation

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Kamaladevi passed Hubli this afternoon en route to Haveri where she opens her Karnatak campaign. Doctor Hardikar and Mr. Divakar joined her at Hubli.

Interviewed by "Chronicle" representative Mrs. Kamaladevi said that the need of the country to-day is a strong political organisation that will voice the aspirations of the people and reflect the objective of the struggle of the masses in their economic fight for amelioration. The Congress is the only institution which can fulfil these two conditions. It is, therefore, necessary we should strive to build it up to fulfil these conditions.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

7. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently, Competent Stenographers, (Bombay, Qualified Accountants, B. Com., G.D.A., Mechanical-Electrical Engineers Spinning-Weaving Masters for Mills. Apply with Certificates, Salaries required, Box 4738, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An experienced energetic nurse age 25 to 35 to look after two Parsi babies. Board and lodging provided. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 4737 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from qualified graduates of Foreign Universities in Technology of Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing. Grade Rs. 200—20—300. Apply with copies of testimonials to the office Assistant Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1603)

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam— Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for Special Managers and Agents throughout Kaira district on Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 p.m. with increments and pension benefits. Apply with credentials to:—Baldeo Hargovind Joshi, District Manager, Dalapura Dakor, Kaira Dt. (Gujarat). Applications from other districts of Bombay Presidency should be addressed with As. 2 stamps to:—The Inspector of Branches, P.O. Eranhipalem, via Calicut, Malabar. (4712).

Wanted—A trained Nurse for private Hospital at Sakargarh District Gurdaspur. Apply with certificates and previous experience and pay. Behari Lall 4200, Station Road, Secunderabad. (4724)

One of the old and leading Life Insurance Companies requires a well experienced, influential and capable gentleman as Manager for its Head Office at Bombay. Please apply stating previous experience, age, and the minimum salary expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4721, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted financial partner with capital Rs. 2,000 to 5,000 guaranteed 40 per cent profit business building new and old materials supplying, transporting, by our own lorries apply to Box 4730, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4623)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents and organisers to sell our Industrial Insurance Policies all over India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Managing Agents Griha Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 1, British Indian St., Calcutta.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matherar.	Nerai	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Manufacturers and Representatives desiring Ceylon representation and those interested in the Import of Ceylon's Produce. Apply:—Warden & Co., Box 21, Colombo. (4659).

Firms and Merchants requiring Buying or Selling medium for Articles of Merchandise on profitable terms, please apply to Tourist Agency, Gobichettipalayam. (4635).

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Quick Sale—20 H. P. 2 cyl. Titan Kerosene Tractor with 2 Furrow International power-lift plow, and Case double disc-harrow (in slight disrepair). All little used and open trial and Expert inspection. What offers? Apply the Proprietor, Riverside Estate, P. O. Girnara, Nasik District. (4740).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan. 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras. 4571.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 9119|151-IMPT. OF 1935.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's Notification No. 7265|151-Impt., dated the 24th June 1935, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

34. Regulation of traffic in Sir Bhalchandra Road.—No motor lorry shall be permitted to pass along Sir Bhalchandra Road from its junction with Kohinoor Road to its junction with Lady Jehangir Road unless the person in charge thereof produces a permit granted by the Commissioner of Police.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1935.
(1622)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1353 of 1935 (O.S.)

(1) RAGHAVJI ANANDJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay. (2) DWARKADAS CHAPSEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay; and (3) KANTILAL BHOGILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District, depositor creditors of the defendant Company on behalf of themselves and all other depositor creditors of the said defendant: Plaintiffs.

Versus

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay: Defendants.

To

THE DEPOSITOR CREDITORS of The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.,

The defendants abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia (in Chambers) on the 16th day of August, 1935, Notice is hereby given under O. 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit on their behalf and on behalf of all the other depositor creditors of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., the defendant company abovenamed for the determination of the following questions, viz:

(1) Whether the defendant Company is justified in deducting the amount payable under Cl. 2 of the scheme to the depositor Creditors as interest from 19th October, 1933, or from 1st January, 1934, upto the date of payment of 9 annas in cash viz: 19th November, 1934, from the income of the defendant Company for the year ending 31st December, 1934, before the ascertainment of the profits under the said Scheme.

(2) Whether under the Scheme the said defendants are bound to arrive at the profits of the Company without taking into accounts the said interest payable to the depositor Creditors and to appropriate the said profits in the manner set out in Cl. 6. (1) of the said Scheme.

(3) Whether under the said Scheme the defendant Company is bound to pay to its depositor creditors one-fifth of the amount of the said interest coupons out of the profits of the Company ascertained without taking into accounts the aforesaid deduction on account of interest.

(4) Whether the defendant Company is bound to set apart the amount that may remain after making the appropriation in the order set out in Cl. 6 (1) of the said Scheme. for creating a fund for redeeming the 1st and 2nd debentures and

(5) for provision for costs.

And Take Further Notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 30th day of August, 1935.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

This 19th day of August, 1935.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1621.

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.
TUESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1935.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 31-249; 1071-1122; 1157-1203; 1232-1498; 1671-1821 and 1838-1903 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m., punctually, to robe and have their places assigned to them. Candidates Nos. 250-1007 are also requested to take their seats at 4-30 p.m. in the Gallery of the Convocation Hall in Blocks M to S reserved for them. Candidates Nos. 1-30; 1008-1070; 1123-1156; 1204-1231; 1499-1670; 1822-1837, 1904-1911 and all lady candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building, First Floor, at 4-15 p.m.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library, Ground floor, not later than 5-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 p.m. Admission Cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

4. The attention of Graduates who have applied for admission to the following Degrees, viz: (1) B.A. (2) B. Com. (3) B.Sc. (4) B. Ag. (5) B. E. and (6) M.B.B.S. at the Annual Convocation to be held on the 20th August, 1935, is invited to the following new statute which entitles a graduate on his first graduation to have his name enrolled in the electoral roll of registered graduates and to vote at the election of Fellows by registered graduates:—

"The name of every graduate of this University in any Faculty will, on his first graduation in this University be entered on the Register of Graduates. All persons whose names are so entered shall be entitled to vote at the election of Fellows in accordance with Statutes framed from time to time in that behalf."

5. Every person who has applied for admission to any of the above degrees is requested to furnish the Registrar at the time of receiving his degree certificate with his full name, his Convocation number, his degree and his 'permanent' residential address to enable the Registrar to prepare the next electoral roll of registered graduates. No Degree certificate will be issued to any person who does not supply the University Office with the aforesaid particulars.

1612.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KESHAVLAL VALLABHJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MOOLJEE SICKA.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of freehold land, together with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon situate lying and being on the North of Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 711 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 640 of Girgaum Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Mooljee Sicka and others, on or towards the West by the wall of the adjoining property of Mooljee Sicka and others, on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly belonging to Balaji Pandurang known as Old Girgaum Post Office and partly by the Parsiwada 4th Lane and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1594, Street No. 134, now in the occupation of the Vendor and his family.

Dated this 19th day of Aug., 1935.

AMBUBHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1617.

Auction Sales

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of various descriptions and other effects belonging to different parties in our Auction Hall at Dadar Naigaum Cross Road, to-morrow at 10-30 A.M. DHANIDADUNA & SONS, Byculla, Bellasis Road.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT CALICUT

Special Features Will Include Folk Dance Shows

The Malabar Buy India League, amalgamated with the Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, Calicut, has decided to hold the fourth All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition from the 1st to the 10th December, 1935. These dates are fixed to suit the convenience of exhibitors who desire to participate in the All India Exhibition, Madras, which will open on the 15th December.

Besides the Exhibition Committee, an All Kerala Advisory Committee of persons representing different cultural and industrial interests of Cochin, Travancore, S. Kanara and Br. Malabar, has been formed to make the Exhibition an object of real value.

The main features will include a museum of indigenous raw and finished products, the Chitra Sala of original paintings in oil and water colour, the Village Industries section and the Khadi section. Besides, the Agricultural and the Health section are to be equipped in the most instructive manner possible.

Very original and interesting side shows are being arranged. The following are a few of those: Kathakali, Katha Kalakshepam, Bharatha Natya, Dramas, folk dances, Kaikotti kali, Olappan koothu, Kalari feats, etc.

Attempts are being made to hold Music, Hindi, Youth and Women's Conferences during the week.

ACTIVITIES OF Y. M. P. A. BOMBAY

The Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Bombay will celebrate its Silver Jubilee towards the end of the current year. So the report of the activities of and the services rendered by this institution to the Parsi community during its existence of a quarter of a century provides interesting reading and shows what a band of enthusiastic workers who have the welfare of their co-religionists at their hearts can achieve silently. The report which has been compiled by the energetic founder—secretary of the association, Khan Saheb Mnek H. Dadachanji, and passed at a meeting of its Workers, Committee members and sympathisers, held at the office of the Association gives the history of the Association since its foundation in 1910 by two young and enthusiastic Parsis upto 1935.

Since its commencement the Association has been conducted as a purely private institution with the help and support of a few sympathisers.

In accordance with its policy of dealing with all important questions relating to the Parsis the Association's activities have covered a very wide field of action. It has been taking an active part in all public functions of the Parsis. It has carried on a persistent agitation again inter-communal marriages amongst Parsis and taken a leading part in the anti-crematorium agitation when the subject of establishing crematorium in the city was 'on the tapis' in the Municipal Corporation.

When a few Parsi girls intended to appear on the public stage in the company of male actors belonging to other communities, the Association set its face sternly against the move. The efforts of this institution as well as others in that behalf proved successful.

The Association has also been able to render its mite towards ameliorating the economic condition of the needy and the poor in the community, with the generous help of its sympathisers in particular, and the Parsi community in general. Monetary help, free supply of food, medicines, scholarships to deserving but poor students of the community, timely succour to widows, orphans and those in distress have been freely given.

Lately, the question of unemployment became and still continues to remain very serious for Parsis. The Association has tried its level best to find employment for workless Parsis. It is a matter of satisfaction that it has succeeded to a great in its laudable object.

Coming to recent times, the Association celebrated their Majesties' Silver Jubilee by holding a grand public meeting at the Town Hall.

The Founder-Secretary intends to erect a statue of His Majesty in a thickly populated Parsi locality in the city to commemorate the Silver Jubilee celebrations. The Association hopes to be able to carry out this scheme in the near future.

The Association has contributed its share in relieving the distress of the victims of the recent Quetta Earthquake disaster.

Looking to the valuable services rendered by this Association, it deserves generous support of the Parsi community.

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Against Principles Of Natural Justice

Counsel, Judge And Coroner Condemn Police Procedure

BOMBAY: Monday.

Sensational allegations of irregular procedure against the Nagpada Police were made before Mr. Justice Daver to-day, in the case in which one Fakir Mahomed Ahmed alias Babu Pahelwan, is charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Mariambi, the sister of his mistress, Kulsumbi on the 8th of February, this year.

The allegations were that the Police had arrested Jainabai, the wife of the accused, and Kulsumbi, his mistress, on a charge of abetting their husband in the murder of Mariambi and after taking a remand into Police custody, they were produced as witnesses before the Coroner in the inquest proceedings in which only the accused, Babu Pahelwan, was named as a suspect.

The fact that the two women had been arrested on the same charge was not brought to the notice of the Coroner.

Judge's Strong Censure

Defence counsel, Mr. Azad, submitted that this was a highly irregular procedure and said that, if the Coroner had known that, fact he would never have agreed to examine those witnesses.

His Lordship agreed with Defence Counsel and observed that the procedure was in his opinion contrary to all the principles of natural justice and sent for Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner of Bombay and examined him to-day as a Court witness.

Rao Bahadur Athavale said in his evidence that had he known that the women were in police custody and under remand on the same charge he would never have countenanced such a procedure.

He added "In all my experience in law courts ranging over a period of 40 years this is the first time that I hear of such an extraordinary procedure. "He agreed with his Lordship that the Legislature ought to make it incumbent on the Police to disclose all such facts to the Coroner when they put up suspects at the inquest proceedings."

Kulsumbi and Jainabai made serious allegations that while they were in custody they were threatened by the Police Constable who was assisting in this investigation to make statements incriminating the accused before the Coroner and they also identified the Constable in Court.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

After the Counsel for both sides concluded their address to the Jury, His Lordship in summing up passed severe strictions against the police methods of conducting the case.

His Lordship observed that it was a travesty of justice that the police should have withheld a certain necessary information from the Coroner and characterised it as "really degrading."

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and the accused was acquitted.

Inspector Bird and Deputy-Inspector Choudhary of the Nagpada Police Station were in charge of the case. Mr. J. C. Forbes, instructed by G. L. Walker, the public prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. M. K. Azad with whom was Mr. A. S. R. Chari.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Nagpada police raided a room in Bapty Road where card gaming was in progress and took into custody nine persons on Saturday night.

BOMBAY, Monday.

In connection with the theft of property worth Rs. 1,500, committed recently in a building at Lamington Road, the Bombay C. I. D. (crime branch) have arrested a Christian, Simon Roque D'Souza by name.

He was produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Police Court to-day and remanded to police custody for 12 days pending further inquiries.

Rs. 600 Cash Seized And Many Arrested In Pinjrapole Lane

Sensation was caused in the thickly populated area of Pinjrapole Lane when the Maharbourie Police raided on Saturday night an alleged large Sutta Khel den operating under the guise of a tea-shop in the city.

The raid was carried out by Deputy Inspector Tawde of the Maharbowrie Police station. He took into custody 22 men including Prabhulal Khima, Proprietor of the Hotel, and seized several hundred alleged satta chits and Rs. 600 in cash.

The shop raided is situated in Pinjrapole Lane, and has the appearance of an ordinary small Hindu tea shop doing business on a small scale.

After some preliminary inquiries Deputy-Inspector Tawde obtained a warrant under the Gaming Act and raided the shop at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Elaborate arrangements were made to avoid a recurrence of people jumping out of the windows.

On entering the tea shop, the officer's presence apparently did not rouse the suspicions of the tea shop keeper or its occupants. The room was practically empty and the officer then entered the second compartment and there he found a large crowd cranning their necks over each others' shoulders and vociferously shouting "take mine!!" "take mine!"

"All of you are under arrest, here is the warrant," the stentorian voice of the officer rang above the din in the room.

FUTILE DASH FOR WINDOW

Seated at a table was a man recording, it is alleged, bets on the American closing figure, while another was paying out presumably to those who had successfully declared the opening figure.

All those who made a bold dash for the window found themselves confronted by constables. Without much ado thereafter they quietly submitted.

A careful search was made and in the presence of panchas no less than Rs. 600 in cash was seized and several hundreds of alleged betting slips.

The arrested persons were marched to the Maharbowrie Police station and later released on bail.

Inspector Vanjara took over charge of this section during the first week of this month. There has been as a result a good deal of shifting out of the zone by satorias.

MOTHER FOLLOWS CHILD TO GRAVE

The father of a young married girl found his daughter lying stripped of all her clothes on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday morning, after having lodged a complaint in the Princess Street Police the previous day, regarding her disappearance.

The name of the girl is Parvatibai Mahadeo aged about 18. She was found on the rocks near the Parsi Gymkhana.

The husband of the girl in giving evidence before the City Coroner stated that his wife was very much depressed over the bereavement of her a-year-and-half-old child. On Saturday night she went out of the room and never returned.

The husband stated that he was a painter residing in a building at Girgaum Road. He further stated that he broke the news of his wife's disappearance to her father.

Verict: Asphyxiation due to suicidal drowning at sea at Kennedy Sea Face.

Bombay, Monday.

On charges of committing grievous hurt and abetment thereof, Banoo Pashoo, Buda Dana and Kala Dana were placed before the Mazagaon Magistrate to-day and released on bail.

The assault was alleged to have taken place last evening and the victim, Daya Arjun, residing at the Municipal Chawl, Clark Road, is in the J. J. Hospital lying with compound fracture of the legs.

Race-Gambling Suspects Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 18.

Nine persons were arrested yesterday by the Poona Cantonment police on a charge of alleged race gambling.

CLARE ROAD MURDER

Eye-Witness Gives Evidence At Inquest

BOMBAY, Monday.

An eye-witness, giving evidence before the City Coroner, to-day, on the day light murder in Clare Road on Saturday, said that Mahibub Ahmed stabbed Abdul repeatedly in the back, neck and arms, on Saturday evening.

The Nagpada Police put up Mahibub Ahmed on a charge of murder before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day. In applying for remand into custody of the accused, the police stated that the suspect, after committing the offence, absconded. He was arrested later at his residence.

The suspect was ordered to be remanded into police custody for a period of ten days, pending further inquiries.

Chedda, a painter and an eye-witness, in giving evidence before the City Coroner, stated that he knew both the deceased and the suspect. The deceased was about 25 years old and witness used to meet him frequently in a hotel at Madanpura.

Witness also knew the suspect; he knew him for the last six months. He was commonly known as Kalya, hawker in sutta slips at Clare Road.

On Saturday last, witness left his factory situated near the Byculla Jail, bound for Madanpura. He was walking along Macbeth Lane in order to reach Rinon Road.

"When I arrived at the junction of Macbeth Lane and Clare Road," said witness, "I saw a number of persons collected in front of the Billiards Saloon near the lane."

"I saw Abdul standing in front of the Billiard Saloon and Mahibub was standing on the footpath adjoining the saloon."

Witness heard both of them abusing each other and issuing challenges. The suspect, deposed the witness, had a clasp-knife in his hand. Witness then warned Abdul that the suspect had a knife in his hand. Witness led Abdul from the scene of quarrel further away.

The suspect then threatened Abdul and asked him in an angry tone why he was running away. Abdul picked up a stone and flung it at the suspect. The stone brushed across his ear and grazed his neck. Then the suspect chased the deceased, said the witness, and attacked him with the knife.

Abdul tried to step back in order to ward off the sweep of the knife. In doing so, he stumbled against a cot, tripped over a stone and tumbled right across the road, face downwards.

Abdul then tried to get up, stated the witness, but with lightning speed, his assailant rushed on him and stabbed him. He pulled out the knife and stabbed him again and again in the back, head and arm. Abdul received several injuries.

Mahibub Ahmed then bolted in the direction of the tram-lines and at this time the dusk had deepened. Witness went to the police station and lodged a complaint. When the police appeared on the scene they found that life was extinct. Deceased was removed to the morgue.

The Police ultimately traced him to his residence. Witness saw the suspect in police custody and the deceased in the morgue.

Pending further police inquiries, the inquest was adjourned.

HAND-LOOM WORKERS STRENGTHEN UNION

(From A Correspondent).

A general meeting of the Bombay Hand Loom Workers' Union was held on Sunday at Mominpura, Madanpura, Mr. Nasratullah Abbasi was in the chair.

Mr. Abbasi said hhat over a month had elapsed since the Union was formed and attempts were being made to increase its membership and strengthen it. He exhorted the members to take interest in the activities of the Union and induce more workers to join it.

Resolutions were then passed to register the Union and prepare the constitution of the Union.

The following persons were admitted as honorary members of the Union: Charles Mascarhenhas, Kripashanker Sharma, V. B. Karnik, Wamanrao Kulkarni, K. N. Joglekar, Mahomed Tahir and potkar.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union will be held on Wednesday next at 2 p.m. at the office of the Union at Sankli Street.

Shop Burgled

A shop situated at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, was burgled on Saturday night and property worth Rs. 570 was stolen.

The Byculla police are investigating.

YOUR FUTURE?

Why live only in the present or the past? Why not give an occasional thought to your future? Consider the time when there will be no place for you in the world of wage-earners. What will be your financial status then? Think, too, about the financial position of your family in case of your sudden death.

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AMBERNATH STRIKE ENDS

Reinstatement Demand Ignored By Management

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 19.

The strike in the Western I. Match Factory at Ambernath has come to an end. Normal working is resumed this morning.

The strikers' main demand of reinstatement of 10 discharged workers, seems to have been ignored by the authorities.

The result is tantamount to surrender by the strikers, because the object with which the strike was declared has not been fulfilled.

Disagreement among strikers during the last week-end is believed to be mainly responsible for their failure to achieve the reinstatement of discharged workers. The loss in wages of more than a week to 750 strikers is considerable.

BOMBAY HEARING POSTPONED

It is understood that it had already been decided to postpone the hearing of the appeal against the acquittal of the seven Labour leaders in the Bombay High Court until August 26th (next Monday) in view of the proceedings in Madras against Mr. Nimbkar, who proposes to argue the appeal in person.

ALLEGED EXTORTION

BOMBAY, Monday

Regarded as a bully and alleged to have been making his living on extortion from workers in the docks, Abdul Rehman Dosh Mohammed, was put up before the Mazagaon Magistrate to-day by the Dongri Police.

Pending further inquiries suspect was ordered to be remanded into police custody for a period of seven days.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Right The Wrongs In Bombay Hockey

By J. C. MAITRA.

FOOTBALL

A WRONG ANALOGY

On Sunday last, while discussing the proposed scheme for the All-India Football Federation, I left one important point untouched, and that is its membership. The W. I. F. A. Council has suggested that like the Cricket Club of India the membership of the All-India Football Association may be thrown open to all lovers of the game, with a view to increase its revenue. First of all, I fail to see the analogy between the Cricket Club of India and the proposed Football Federation. While the former is only a club, although on an All-India basis, the latter will be a body governing the game for the whole country. The Football Federation will stand on an equal footing with the Board of Cricket Control, the A. I. L. T. A., the Hockey Federation and the Olympic Association. None of the latter bodies entertains membership of the kind suggested by the W. I. F. A. and I do not see any reason why a new departure should be made in case of soccer.

DISPROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.

If the membership is thrown open to individuals, as is suggested by the W. I. F. A., I have no doubt one or two provinces where the game is most popular would flood the rolls, and thereby capture more seats in the All-India Council than would be their due. This will, in fact, serve the very purpose which the W. I. F. A. objects to in the proposal of the I. F. A., to allot one seat for every fifty affiliated clubs. Consequently, this proposal should be summarily rejected. I am opposed even to a provincial association getting its councillors and executive elected by its individual members. Because it gives little chance to the affiliated clubs to secure proper representation. As W. I. F. A. is the only body in India which follows this system, I do not propose to discuss it here. I shall do so in a special article.

CRICKET

BOTTOMLESS SCARE FROM BORI BUNDER

A few days ago Bori Bunder started a scare that the Government of Bombay propose to acquire the lands occupied by the various Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face. On enquiry in responsible quarters, I learnt that it was a pigment of the imagination of the quarters from which it emanated. Nobody in the official circles nor in the Gymkhanas was aware of this move on the part of the Government, and every one was taken aback by the scare. However, it would be interesting to the public to know that a few years ago when the Government wanted to exchange those lands for plots in the reclaimed area at Colaba, an important official of one of the Gymkhanas offered to buy up the land for his Gymkhana at Government price! This made the Government realise the feelings behind and they quietly pigeon-hold their scheme out of oblivion. However, I learn that the Government propose to increase the rent of the land on which the Gymkhanas are situated and negotiations on the subject are proceeding between them and the authorities of the Gymkhanas.

A trio discussing the card at Poona races on Saturday.

HOCKEY

AN ARBITRARY ADMINISTRATION

Although the hockey season is still far away, it is not too early to discuss the problems of the coming season or too late to ruminate over the past. After the last Aga Khan Tournament was over, I invited the Tournament Committee to publish their statement of account in the press, so that the hockey-going public may know how much their contribution amounted to and how it was expended. As was expected, the Committee ignored the request. Of course they were not bound to accede to it, since the tournament is run by a private club, and they are responsible to that body only. But then it must be remembered that the Aga Khan Tournament has now grown into a public institution due to the enormous support given to it by the sporting public. They have therefore a moral right to know how it is being administered.

A PROBLEM NEEDING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

There is a growing feeling of discontent among the supporters of the game which has been clearly evidenced by the fall of outside entries and reduction of gate receipts. The Tournament Committee would be wise to probe into causes of this lack of interest and enthusiasm. I would invite my readers to throw light on this question and make constructive suggestions how the present defects might be removed.

Last season the question of refereeing came in for a good bit of criticism by the players and spectators alike. The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association working under the direction of the Aga Khan Committee spurned all the advances of the Referees Association for a reasonable compromise. Now, I understand, the person who was mainly responsible for the deadlock, I mean R. C. Summerhayes, the Chairman of the Association, has also become the Secretary of the Aga Khan Committee. It shows how the wind will blow next season. How are we going to face it?

Mr. Justice Amir Ali was one of the prominent persons who left for England by s.s. "Mooltan" on Saturday.

FACILITIES FOR DWARKA PILGRIMS

J. & D. Railway Reduces Fare For Janmashtami

JAMNAGAR, Aug. 16.

In order to give facility to pilgrims visiting Dwarka—one of the holiest places of India during the ensuing Janmashtami Fair which comes off on the 21st instant, the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway have quoted reduced fare by way of double journey at a fair and a half from any station between Rajkot junction and Khambhalia to Dwarka from 18-8-35 to 21-8-35.

These tickets will be available for 96 hours from the time of their issue.

Since the Janmashtami happens to be on Wednesday, i.e., the week-day on which Lord Shri Krishna was born, a great rush of pilgrim is expected to attend the fair this year.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

within the ambit of Sec. 124 (A), I.P.C. (sedition).

Defence Reply

Mr. K. Bashyam, replying, said that he was glad to note that the Crown Prosecutor had stated that the speech must be taken as a whole. The accused, he said had given his view of the political situation and had clearly pointed out in his prefatory remarks that his main interest that day was the interest of the working classes and the exploitation of the working classes by the capitalists, British and Indian alike. The revolution referred to by the accused was an economic revolution. Remembering this, his main plank, the whole speech could be explained as an elaborate plea for the abolition of the class struggle and the erploitation by capitalists. There was nothing in the speech which would bring the Government established by law into ridicule or contempt. The accused had examined from this standpoint the programme of the Indian National Congress and had expressed the opinion that the Congress had failed. His programme was direct mass action and pressing it in the legislative council. There might be a tinge of communism in his speech, but that would not bring the speech under Sec. 124 (A), I.P.C.

Mr. Bashyam submitted that the accused meant by revolution only an economic revolution and the whole theme of the speech was to bring about an economic revolution and a plea for mass economic action. The reference to the Bengal revolutionary movement was only to stress the fact that the working class should make its own efforts to attain economic independence. The accused had said that the movement had taught them one lesson and that lesson was that the working classes should work for their own independence and that they should not depend upon the capitalists to work out the nation's salvation, for the capitalists had allied themselves with the British capitalists.

Charges Framed

His Worship framed charges against the accused under Section 124 (A), I.P.C. on two counts, marking two passages in the speech.

The two passages referred to contained reference by the accused to the Bengal revolutionary movement and to the support which the Government gave to capitalists in the country.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty.'

The accused submitted that he had to appear before the Bombay High Court on the 19th instant in answer to a summons from the court.

Last year, he said, himself and seven others were charged for an offence under the Trade Disputes Act and were acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Government had appealed against the acquittal and the appeal would be heard on Monday. The accused, therefore requested His Worship to adjourn further hearing of the present case for about 10 days.

His Worship adjourned further hearing to the 29th instant.

Nimbkar Denies Having Advocated Violence

Labour Leader On Trial In Madras Contends Speech Was Inaccurately Reported

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed a charge under Section 124 (A) I.P.C. (sedition) against Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, a Bombay labour leader, in connection with a speech alleged to have been delivered by him on the Madras beach on June 1.

To questions put by His Worship, the accused stated that his speech had not been accurately reported.

Magistrate: Wherein does the inaccuracy lie?

Accused: There are various gaps in the speech and there are omissions of words. The omissions might change the meaning of sentences one way or the other.

Q: Did you advocate violence?

A: I did not advocate violence.

Q: What do you mean by revolution?

A: The dictionary meaning of the word is 'change.' To my mind it means any upheaval, violent or otherwise.

Q: Did you advocate violent revolution?

A: I did not.

Q: You are filling a written statement?

A: Yes.

Accused's Written Statement.

In the course of his written statement, Mr. Nimbkar stated that he had taken a prominent part in the Indian working class movement since 1927 and was connected with an important trade union of his place. When he had been to Madras on a short visit, he was requested to address a public meeting on the present political situation with special reference to the Gandhian programme of khaddar, charka, civil disobedience, etc.

The shorthand notes and the long hand transcript of his speech were not a correct representation of his speech. They were inaccurate in many respects and were full of omissions and perversions at a number of places. He was a fast speaker and spoke for about an hour. The report was a meagre and not altogether correct report of his speech.

His speech was devoted to a searching criticism of the present Congress programme with the intention of exposing its futility and of urging the necessity of adopting a more efficient programme. Having himself taken an active part in the Congress movement from 1919 to 1929, he was painfully aware of the inadequacy and the futility of the Congress programme for attaining complete national independence which was its declared objective.

He was convinced that in order to achieve the object, the only effective programme was the organisation of the masses on the basis of their struggle for the realisation of their immediate economic demands, for politics to him was nothing but the economic regeneration of the masses. The object of his speech was to explain this and by persuasion to effect a change in the present Congress leadership and programme. In doing so the important items of the Congress programme had to be analysed and their uselessness as weapons in a political struggle for power pointed out.

In view of the various interpretations placed upon the word 'Independence' he considered it important to clarify it in terms of the concrete demands of the masses and to point out how it involved a simultaneous struggle against foreign capitalism, imperialism and the native exploiting and capitalistic classes. In view of the class character of the struggle for independence it was only the oppressed masses who could fight for it. It was this aspect of the political situation that he wanted the audience to realise and to shape the programme accordingly.

Agrees With Congress Aim.

He agreed with the object of the Congress, namely, that complete independence of India implying a severance from the British Empire should be striven for, and he advocated the establishment of a workers and peasants' government. To reach the goal, he had suggested the organisation of the masses and an economic revolution. He would submit that there was no offence under the law.

He had not advocated violence and he had made it clear that the conditions in the country altogether precluded the use of force. He had spoken about the impending revolution in India. He believed that India was at present going through a revolution. The life of the masses was changing. Thoughts and ideas were changing. India was being modernised. In his speech he had referred to this process as revolution and pointed out the agents which impeded it and urged their removal.

In conclusion he submitted that his speech was theoretical rather than propagandist and as a whole it would be clear that he had no intention, and did not as a matter of fact create or excite any feelings of hatred or discontent against the Government established by law. He would submit that he was not guilty of the offence charged against him and claimed to be acquitted.

Prosecution Arguments

Mr T. S. Anantaraman, Crown Prosecutor, submitted that the entire speech had to be looked into with a view to find out whether the accused had committed any offence. The accused had just given his idea of politics and the object for which he was working. He had said that he represented the Indian working classes and his main object was to stop the exploitation of the poor masses in this country by British imperialism as well as by Indian capitalists and zamindars. He had also defined this goal as complete independence and nothing short of it, and complete independence to him meant complete severance from the British connection.

In this speech the accused had also stated that complete independence could not be attained except by a revolution and by driving the British out of the country. The accused then criticised the policy of the Indian National Congress and had said that the non-violence programme of the Congress, the civil disobedience movement and the no-tax movement, had failed, and that they must have a concrete programme to achieve their goal, and the programme according to him was a programme of direct action. The Crown Prosecutor submitted that the accused, by pointing out the futility of the non-violent programme of the Congress, impliedly advocated violence and had given expression to that feeling in a place appealing to the audience 'to muster force.'

Reference to Kashmir

Continuing, the Crown Prosecutor submitted that the way in which the accused had referred to the troubles in Kashmir clearly showed that he wanted to produce an effect on the audience that the British Government had created trouble in Kashmir deliberately, in order that they could have a military outpost in the State against Soviet Russia. The word used 'swallow' would lend colour to the impression that the Government had created the trouble.

The Crown Prosecutor, continuing, submitted that sentences like 'we cannot drive out the British by non-violence,' 'we must organise direct mass action' and 'the only way in which we can attain our goal is revolution' and the accused's reference to the Bengal revolutionary movement clearly showed the trend of the whole speech and he would submit that the speech as a whole would come

(Continued in Column 5)

Rover's Football

Bangalore Muslims And Durhams Draw Again

Both Teams Score Twice In Thrilling Duel

H. E. the Governor, who is a thorough sportsman managed to find time to watch the replay in the Rover's Football Tournament on Wednesday. With such redoubtable teams like the Bangalore Muslims and Durhams in opposition, the game provided thrills in plenty. The Muslims excelled in short passing and dribbling but the soldiers relied on the orthodox style which if not spectacular, is more effective.

The Bangalore Muslims displayed rare sportsmanship against heavier opponents and it was rather a pity that the referee had to warn Clarkson of the Durhams for attempting to fight on the field. This player who is ruffled very easily should have been given marching orders.

Two offside decisions against the Muslims robbed them from winning outright. The referee, Mr. Hibbert, was guided by Linesman Bobinson in penalising the visitors.

A record crowd composed of Indians and Europeans gathered at the Cooperage to witness the replay between the Durhams and Bangalore Muslims on Monday evening. The game started at a fast pace with the Military initiating the attack. After a few minutes the Muslims retaliated, Habeeb hitting the cross bar with a mighty kick. The Durham goal had many narrow escapes at close range but the defence were always on the 'qui vive.'

Majeed defended vigorously always beating the military forwards for possession. Karim Shariff fell full length in stopping a hard drive from Hodson which was bound for goal.

Bangalore's efforts were rewarded when Rahmat put Basith in possession but the centre forward was fouled. From the resultant penalty Rahmat converted the first goal after 15 minutes play.

Rahmat changed places with Sattar and sprinted down the wing to send across a splendid pass which Basith lifted over the bar.

CLARKSON WARNED

The referee had occasion to warn Clarkson, who threatened a Muslim defender.

Hull equalised for the Durhams off a low drive which a defender deflected unsighting the goalkeeper. Half time arrived with the scores level.

HABEEB SCORES

On resumption Fletcher elevated the ball from long range and Shariff fisted clear when the situation looked ticklish. Short passing nullified some of the Muslim efforts but they were lucky in getting a snap goal off Habeeb. Clarkson enabled the soldiers to draw level owing to the poor goalkeeping of Shariff. The combination of Rahmat and Sattar on the left was a treat to watch. Several passing bouts of this pair placed the Durhams goal in dire peril, Savory saving some difficult shots. Towards the closing stages the military tried desperately for the winning goal but the Muslim defence held out to the bitter end.

FAULTY OFFSIDE DECISIONS

Linesman Robinson twice signalled the referee for offside when the Muslims were almost through and both decisions were palpably wrong. A thrilling game thus ended in a draw.

SCORE:—

BANGALORE MUSLIMS	2 Goals
DURHAMS	2 Goals

The Teams were:—

BANGALORE MUSLIMS

K. Shariff; S. Khyum and Majeed; Khader Syed Mohiydeen and Syed [illegible]oom; Fazullah, Habeeb, S. A. Basith; Rahmat and Sattar.

DURHAMS.

Savory; Wilkinson and Pearson Spencer, Hand and Fletcher; Hamilton, Hull, Clarkson, Fenwick and Hodson.

REFEREE:—Mr. Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-45 p.m.

Durhams "A" vs. 14th Hewies.

WEDNESDAY 5-45 p.m.

Re-play between Bangalore Muslims and Durhams.

TARUN BONDS

Buy a Bond OF Rs. 13-8

which will bring you Rs. 2,500/-

Accident, Permanent Disability, Natural Death and Living Bondholders are getting the same benefits.

WANTED Chief Agents for BOMBAY and Suburbs.

Apply Box No. 4741. "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW HORSES

The following classifications of new horses are announced:—

COUNT ITO	.....	Class I
RIVALLI	.....	„ I
MELASON	.....	„ I
CERCELLO	.....	„ II
TATYOON	.....	„ III
GLANELY	.....	„ III
CASANOVA	.....	„ IV
SHERLEY	.....	„ IV

ALTERATIONS.

KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE from Class III to II

NASSRAT BEG „ III to II

JOCKEY WIGGINGS RETURNS HOME.

Jockey Wiggins who rode Her Ladyship on Wednesday, August 14 in the Castletown Plate, was suspended on Saturday, for crossing over too soon after the start and interfering with the field. Wiggins left for Australia soon after the decision was announced.

D. L. I. FOLLOWERS ENTER SEMI FINAL

Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament

On Saturday the D. L. I. Followers had their second round encounter against the B.E.S.T. Sports Club and defeated them by the odd goal in three.

The B.E.S.T. was the first to open the score. In a combination between Shantaram and Vag, the former scored the first goal. Dadoo the centre forward of the Followers brought the equalisor and took a lead for his side from a clear pass from Ambia, the right wing.

In the second half the B.E.S.T. lost the service of some of their good players as they were injured in their match in the Rovers Tournament.

RESULT:—

D.L.I. Followers	2 goals.
B.E.S.T. Sports Club	1 goal

Bombay City Gets Walk Over

On Sunday the Portuguese Association, the holder of the shield did not turn up to fulfill their engagement against the Bombay City and the City were given a walk over.

HOLIDAY FIXTURE.

Wednesday—August 21: 5-30 p.m.

Havero Football Club

Vs.

Combined Medicos.

ALLEGED OLD OFFENDER IN CUSTODY

BOMBAY, Monday

Alleged to be a murky offender with several previous records, Mohommed Bet Kassaum was placed before the Mazagaon Magistrate to-day by the B.B. and C.I. Police. The police in applying for a remand stated that the suspect was inter-provincial thief and had a bad record. Pending further inquiries, the suspect was ordered to be remanded till August 26.

FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA ABANDONED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Pilot officer Chapman has abandoned his flight and is returning to England by tomorrow's airmail. Chapman was attempting a solo record flight to Australia when he was forced to land at Sasaram (Bihar).—A. P.

30 YEARS' SUFFERING WITH DILATED STOMACH.

Here is a case of intense interest to all sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble. Even if you have been in pain for years and have tried all sorts of medicines without relief you can still be cured if you will only do as Mr. M. did and begin taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder at once.

But let him tell his own story—here is his letter: "For nearly 30 years I have suffered with dilated stomach and Duodenal Ulcer. I have been experimented on and tried numerous remedies without result. After taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder for six months I can assure you that I have had no recurrence of the pain although I have discontinued the powder. I am quite willing to repeat the above under oath, as it may appear too amazing to be believed."

If this wonderful Maclean Brand Stomach Powder can actually bring relief so quickly, you should not hesitate to give it a trial! But be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in tablet form.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free.

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.

TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 7, 1991.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 20, 1354.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 21, 1304.
Hightide: 3-56; 15-48.
Lowtide: 9-37; 22-11.
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay Convocation Hall, 4 p.m.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.
Mr. Y. J. Meherally's speech at Seth H. J. Jain Hostel 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 21

Gokul Ashtami: Public holiday. Banks closed.

THURSDAY, August 22.

Bombay University Senate 1 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Rajputana" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 18th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant

The "Rajputana" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

THE SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a free Harikatha Kalakshepam on Mayoordhwaja Upakhyanam by Brahmasri Narayana Sastrigal of Elathur at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant.

JANMASTAMI AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held to-morrow Wednesday at 8-30 a.m. sharp at Brahma Nivas when Mr. Jyeshtaram Sunderji, Solicitor, will preside and Mr. Padamnath Shastri will deliver a good lecture on the life of Shri Krishna. A Sanskrit Dialogue will also be held by the students and Garbas of Shri Krishna, Ras and Murlee will be played by the girls.

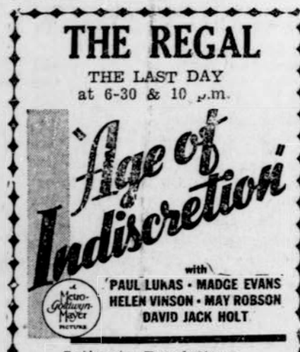
'C' WARD CONGRESS "KHADI FERI".

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee the members of Managing Council and the Ward workers had gone for "Khadi Feri" in the ward on Sunday August 18. Messrs. Narayan Balvant Deshpande, Kani Nand, Bhavanishanker Oza, Parulekar Gajendranath Sherman, Kameshval Vyas, Laxmiben Snetika, Urendra Mehta, Sardar Premsingji Akali, Paliwal, Bansilal Mehta, Veljibhai took part in the "Feri".

SREE KRISHNA JAYANTI AT GAUDIYA MATH.

The programme of celebration of Sree Krishna Jayanti at the Gaudiaya Math (Chotani Building, Procter Road, near Congress House) will be as follows:— Wednesday (21st August)--From 5-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. continuous Hari Samkirtanam and Parayanam of Sree Chaitanya Charitamritam by all members of the Math, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) a lecture in English by Swami B. R. Shridhar Maharaj on "Sree Krishna the Autocrat", followed by Hari Samkritanam and "arati" of the Dieties.--Thursday (22nd August)—From early morning to 12 noon, Nandotsab ceremony and at 6-30 p.m. lecture in English by Swami B. R. Shridhar Maharaj on "The Supreme Abode of Joy" The lecture will be preceded and followed by Hari Samkirtanam and distribution of "Prasadam" to all who will be present. H. H. Tridandi Swami B. S. Bhagwat Maharaj will preside over both the meetings.

THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Intimate Revelations on Modern Marriage!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"G-Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Age of Indiscretion". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Folies Bergere de Paris". (2nd week). Daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarini." Daily at 5, 8 and 10 45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dashing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"The Crime Doctor." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dance Band". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—Laurel Hardy Comic Cuts. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Fighting with Kit Carson" (last instl.) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Bhajan Songs in H.M.V. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. A Relay from the Rotary Club. Why the Earth Quakes? By S. C. Roy, Esq. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Bombay University Convocation. Relayed from the University Hall. The Proceedings will include a speech by His Excellency Lord Brabourne. The Chancellor. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies' Corner. Talk on "Married women and home". (In Marathi). By Mrs. Manoramabai Majandkar. 7-0 p.m. European Programme. Dance Music. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall. Geraldo and his Tango Orchestra. (Columbia). 8-0 p.m. "Scrapbook." By Arthur Silas. 8-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-30 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Mrs. Shivarani Ghosh will sing: Bhajans and Songs of famous poet Surdas accompanied by Abdul Majidkhan—Sarangi. Dinkarrao Amembal—Harmonium. Kamoo—Tabala 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Rence Flynn (Soprano) relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 9 p.m. England v. South Africa, A. running commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam on the third day's play in the fifth Cricket Test Match, relayed from the Oval Cricket Ground, Kennington, London. 9-05 p.m. Light Classical Concert. Mary Mamlin (Soprano). The Bronkhurst Trio; John Fry (Violin), Edward Robinson (Violincello), and Henry Bronkhurst (Pianoforte). 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

MISS CHANDRA KARNATAKI, M.A.

Miss Chandra Karnataki, M.A., B.T., teacher, High School for Indian Girls, Poona, will sail for England to-day by S. S. Conte Verde to study for the Diploma in Teaching.

She was born in 1906 and passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1922 from the High School for Indian Girls, Poona. She then prosecuted her further studies in the Sir Parshurambhau College, from where she graduated in 1926 with second class honours. In 1929 she took her M.A. degree and in 1934 the B. T. She has been in the Teaching line for the last six years and has been an examiner in Sanskrit for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University for the last five years. She will join Maria Grey Training College, London, for her studies for the Teacher's Diploma.

CLERKS MAY JOIN PRAHLAD STRIKE

BOMBAY, Monday

The Secretary of the G. Ward District Congress Committee writes:

Further development in connection with the Prahlad Mills strike is that it is getting more momentum day by day. To-day is the seventh day of the strike.

It is expected that even clerks of this mill will shortly join the strike to make it complete.

On Saturday morning a meeting of strikers was held at Worli, which was presided over by Mr. V. R. Dighe, the General Secretary of "G" Ward District. Congress Committee. In spite of rains the meeting was attended by over 300 men. Mr. Dighe appealed to all to remain quite nonviolent and firm to the last, until their demands were fully secured.

If they were united and nonviolent victory will soon be theirs, since their cause was perfectly righteous and just. And he added that if the proper authorities concerned, paid no heed to them, he assured his Committee's full support and would himself do every thing possible to enlist the sympathy of leading Congressmen and citizens of Bombay.

ORGANISING THE JOBLESS

Bekar Kamkari Sangh Formulates Its Demands And Seeks Public Aid

The Secretary of the Bekar Kamkari Sangh writes:

One of the characteristics of these days is ever increasing unemployment. The educated, no less than the uneducated, have been infested by this disease.

The Bekar Kamkari Sangh, Bombay, has been formed. And our purpose it is to organise these thousands of unemployed workers of our city. The members have only got to fill in a printed form and he becomes a member.

The Sangh expects him to take part in all the agitational meetings and demoustrations that the Sangh will organise.

Twelve Demands.

The basis of organisation and propaganda of the B. K. S. are the following twelve demands of the unemployed workers:—

(1) Relief by legislation for unemployment, sickness and old age at the expenses of Government and the employers.

(2) Monthly relief equivalent to the monthly wages (Rs. 45 p.m.) to the unemployed.

(3) Provision to be made for the supply of provisions and fuel at the expense of the Government and Municipality.

(4) Free quarters for the unemployed by the Government and the Municipality, or total remission of house rent.

(5) Free tram and railway conveyance for the unemployed when out in search of a job.

(6) Works of the public utility be started, by the employers, Government and the Municipality in order to provide the unemployed with work their minimum pay being Rs. 45 p.m.

(7) Due to the system of compulsory leave, or such other like systems, these workers who cannot get adequate amount of work be paid an unemployment dole equivalent to their wages of that period for which they are forced to remain idle.

(8) 8 hours' day to all workers, their pay remaining unaltered.

(9) Every retrenched worker be paid an amount equivalent to 3 months' pay by the employer.

(10) Aid to the workers or the relatives in case of their illness accident, or death.

(11) Victimised workers be at once re-instated, and a due compensation for this period of this forced idleness.

(12) The establishment of labour exchange and a proper registration of the unemployed be kept at the Government expenses.

Under these demands, the "Bekar Kamkari Sangh" proposes to organise the unemployed workers of Bombay. As the membership is free, the Sangh cannot provide any funds for the working of the organisation. We have to depend upon the generous donations of all those sympathisers who are moved by the cause of the working class. We cherish a fervent hope that the Bombay public will extend their unreserved help to this organisation of the thousands whose historical task, it is to mould the destiny of our country!

"DISMISSAL" OF TEMPLE PUJARI

Trustees Move High Court For Declaration

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court commenced the hearing of the suit filed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas and others against Baldev Chunilal for a declaration that the defendant had been dismissed by them.

TRUSTEES' CONTENTION.

The plaintiffs stated that they were the Trustees of the Temple of Shri Mahadev at Colaba near the original Cotton Green. Prior to 1923 several cotton merchants devoutly worshipped the deity in the Temple at Colaba and moneys were collected for such worship. After the Cotton Green was removed to Sewri in 1923, many devotees put the Temple on a sound footing by raising a fund. In 1926 the plaintiffs along with 2 others, since deceased, were formally appointed Trustees of the Temple, and since then they were in management of the Temple.

The plaintiff stated that in 1934 they appointed the defendant as a "pujari," but later dismissed him as he refused to carry out the Trustees' instructions.

The defendant denied that he was appointed by the plaintiffs He claimed to be a hereditary "pujari" and stated that the plaintiffs had no right to remove him.

The case is proceeding.

Kaupineshwar Temple

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, August 17.

The Collector of Thana having given permission, a complaint will be filed shortly in the court of the District Magistrate for a declaration that the Kaupineshwar temple of Thana (along with the eight small "devsthans" within its precincts is a religious public trust, for accounts, and if necessary to appoint a new "gurav" (head-priest) in place of the present one.

The permission was sought by Mr. Sitaram Mahadev Abhyankar, pleader, who made an application on behalf of Messrs. Tribhovandas Jamnadas, D. P. Nakhwa, N. G. Atre, G. G. Joshi, J. B. Satghare L. V. Bhave and L. B. Teli, Hindu residents of Thana.

"G. Men," now being shown at Pathe.

ALLEGED TRICK ON HOST

Stranger Alleged To Have Posed As Policeman And Disappeared With Rs. 50

BOMBAY, Monday.

An interesting case of how a man who posing as a policeman of Kolhapur State made himself the guest of a hospitable person in Bombay, and subsequently deprived him of Rs. 50, deceived a friend of his host and a bus driver, came up before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

In July last when Gungaram Jotiba, the suspect who was arrested by the De Lisle Road Police yesterday, it was stated, met a passer-by at Sun Mill Road and representating himself as a stranger in Bombay, got accommodation in his house.

Some days later he stated that he was a policeman from Kolhapur and he had come to Bombay to investigate a case of kidnapping. Some days after this he wanted his host to go to a police station where he would show him a woman and a child whom he had discovered in the course of the investigation.

The suspect did not allow him to enter the station, but returned stating that he required Rs. 25 to return to Kolhapur to bring the complainant in the case. The host gave him the money and sent a friend of his to Kolhapur where the suspect would return the money.

On the way he took another Rs. 25 from his Bombay host's friend, who accompanied him. The two went to Poona from where they took a bus for Kolhapur.

During the journey the suspect got down and asking the bus-driver to wait while he brought his fare, he disappeared.

He was later traced in Bombay and put before the Magistrate, who ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 50.

FATAL FALL FROM BALCONY

Popular Medical Practitioner's Tragic End

Dr. Manilal Mohanlal Trivedi M. B. B. S. died on Monday at 3-30 p.m. due to accidental fall from the balcony of his residence at 3rd floor of Tankiwali Chawl, Mangaldas market. Dr. Trivedi was 36 years of age.

He leaves behind his a young widow and five children, besides a large circle of friends and relatives, to mourn his death. Dr. Trivedi was amiable by nature and served his community.

GOLDSMITH ARRESTED AFTER 14 MONTHS

Sequel To Alleged Criminal Breach Of Trust

How a stone-setter and goldsmith in the employ of the Bara Mandir a Hindu Temple at Bholwada, was alleged to have disappeared after receiving diamonds, a gold frame and some ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,440/, was narrated before the Girgaum Court to-day, when Lathilal Maganlal was placed for remand in custody.

On June 7, 1933, the Manager of the "Mandir," it appears, gave him a gold frame with instructions to set precious stones in it. The Trustees of the temple had also given some gold for a similar purpose. A merchant had entrusted some diamonds and precious stones for sale. After he had received there in June, 1933, the suspect left Bombay and could not be traced till last week when he was arrested after a period of 14 months.

Pending further enquiries, he was remanded till August 30.

UNDER ASSESSMENT ERROR IN MUNICIPALITY

Parle-Andheri General Body Requests Condonation

(From Our Own Correspondent)
ANDHERI, August 19

The Municipal contract with the Electric Company expires on the 30th June 1936 and negotiations are in progress for the renewal of the contract for another seven years on more favourable terms. The Company has offered 2½ annas a unit for street lighting and Rs. 18 as fixed charges for poles erected to carry the wires. The Municipality is making an effort to get the rate reduced to annas two per unit.

At the meeting of the General Board of the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality on Sunday morning a member moved an adjournment of the house to consider the question or requisitioning the services of an outside expert to re-organise the office establishment which has been in a chaotic condition ever since the amalgamation of the two units viz. Vile Parle and Andheri took place on Feburary 15 last. A point was raised by a member whether the Municipality was competent to appoint an outsider and pay him for the work without the previous sanction of government. It was ultimately decided to consult legal opinion on the same.

CONDONE THE ERROR

The Audit Note on the accounts of the Municipality received from the Government Examiner of Local Fund Accounts was the next item considered. With regard to the under assessment of properties which resulted in a loss of Rs. 360 and which amount the Collector asked the Municipality to recover from the members of the Assessment Committee, it was decided to write to the Collector that it was a case of an error of judgment (and in this, the Committee was supported by the opinion of the Municipal Legal Adviser) and as much it should be condoned.

AN IRREGULARITY RECALLED

The other important point touched upon in the Audit Note was with regard to the construction of the Sweepers' Quarters. The Municipality at their meeting held in May, 1933, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards the cost of such Quarters and the public were to find the balance viz. Rs. 1500. But when giving the contract, Mr. G. R. Desai, the then President of the Municipality, failed to call for tenders and even a contract bond as—required by section 40 (6) of the District Municipality Act was not taken from the contractor. After some debate, it was resolved to inform the collector that the matter was urgent, the—then president on his authority gave the contract but the Municipality would be more careful in the future in matters of this kind.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Bombay's Bus Service

The B.E.S. and T. Company has made rapid progress in the last two or three years in extending the bus as well as tramway service in the city. The tramway service, it is claimed, is the cheapest in the world because there is no part of the world where one could travel about eight miles from one end of the city to the other for two annas only. The introduction of the bus service has, to a very great extent, proved a boon to the public in travelling from Colaba to Mahim, Matunga, Malabar Hill, Warden Road or Worli in a few annas where neither the tram cars nor the railway trains would reach them. The fares of the bus service, however, could in no sense be called cheap or fair. The suburban bus service or for the matter of that even mofussil bus service are far cheaper than the bus service of the B.E.S. and T. Company. For instance, the fare from Crawford Market to Mahim for travelling in the bus is supposed to be four annas but the passengers have to pay four annas and a half. The conductors do not issue tickets direct for Mahim but give passengers tickets for Dadar only for three annas and then give another ticket from Dadar to Mahim for one anna and a half. Thus they make up four and a half annas instead of four annas. Then from Circus Avenue to Fort Market the fare is three annas if a passenger pays three annas in a lump sum, otherwise three annas and a half. The fare from Fort Market to the Opera House is only two annas and a half and to Circus Avenue which is more than a mile from Opera House is three annas, viz: only half an anna more. On the whole, the fares require not only reduction but also proper adjustment. The D route bus service also requires extension as far as the Town Hall for the benefit of those who work in the banks, the Custom House and other private offices in the surrounding locality.

Guide To The Bombay Stock Exchange

"A Guide to the Bombay Stock Exchange" is just published by Mr. R. R. Nabar, a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. The author has made an attempt to give a concise account of the method in which the business of the Stock Exchange is conducted and a lucid explanation of the technical phraseology connected therewith. The book will prove useful to all laymen. It deals with internal machinery and contains rules and regulations. There are 45 pages in this booklet and price of annas ten seems too high.

ALLEGED SUICIDE ENLARGED ON BAIL

Threatened Brothers When In Drunken Condition

Two men residing at Mahim had an embarrassing situation to tackle on Sunday night when a younger brother of theirs came home late in the night drunk, abused one of them and after assaulting him is alleged to have attempted suicide, and threatened to implicate them in his death. This story was narrated by the Mahim police on Monday before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho when they requested him to remand Damodar Arjun into custody.

No sooner had he threatened his brothers than he jumped into a well. An alarm was raised and he was extricated by means of a rope by his brothers. The police came later on the scene and took him into custody.

Pending enquiries the magistrate enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 50 for four days.

CAMA ANNIVERSARY

Sir P. Sethna's Tribute

The 26th anniversary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama was celebrated on Monday evening at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, with the Hon'ble Sir Pheroze Sethna in the chair.

The president in the course of his speech eulogised the qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Cama, who, he said, was a great Parsi educationist and linguist.

The audience were then treated to a lecture on "Religions and Religious Informers" by Miss Dhun B. T. Anklesaria, M. A.

With a vote of thanks, the gathering dispersed.

Is It Suicide?

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Aug. 19.

The cause of death in suspicious circumstances of Siti Bhurya Patil at Sawa on the morning of August 16 last is being investigated by the Kalyan Taluka police.

The dead body of the young Hindu woman, who was living with her father-in-law, was noticed by a passer-by floating in the village well.

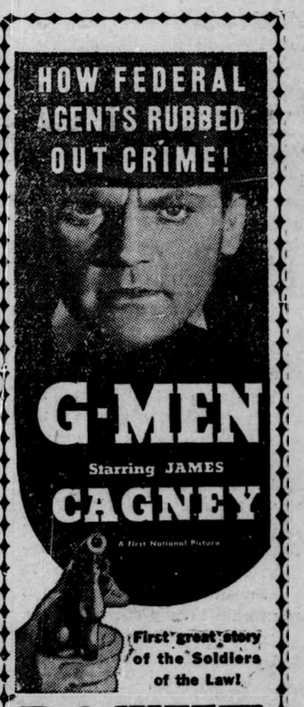
She is believed to have committed suicide.

MAHIM COUNTERFEITING CASE

Mint Engineer Gives Evidence

Mr. D. A. Fergusson, Mint Engineer, gave evidence when the case in which Fazal Ahmed Kulasi is charged running a factory for counterfeit coins at Mahim was resumed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Court, Bombay, on Monday.

Mr. Fergusson explained in detail the uses of the various machines and materials found in the room of the accused at Mahim.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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1935

PLIGHT OF JOURNALISTS

The All-India Press Conference that concluded its session at Calcutta on Sunday naturally devoted most attention to the various difficulties with which the Indian Press is confronted, particularly those caused directly and indirectly by the repressive Press legislation in the country. The pertinent question in this respect is how the Press can safeguard its interests against all these difficulties. It is obviously futile to appeal to Government. The only remedy that can be expected to be at all effective is persistent agitation, carried on alike by the Press and by other public bodies. Now, it is clear that the agitation can show tangible results only if these bodies are well organised and command adequate financial resources. This is particularly true of the Press itself which naturally has to bear the heaviest burden in the agitation. But is the Indian Press well organised and has it enough financial resources to discharge this responsibility satisfactorily? So far as its finances are concerned, journalists share with schoolmasters the distinction of belonging to the noblest profession but the poorest trade. And as regards Press organisation, it is negligible. Many unions of illiterate workmen in factories are far better organised.

A Dismal Picture

Mr. M. K. Bose, in his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee drew a dismal picture of the economic position of the Indian Press and Pressmen. But it is an accurate picture. There are numerous journalists, whose intellectual qualifications are undeniable, who work day and night at high pressure and with extremely few holidays, but who are paid miserably low salaries for all this labour, and even then in a very irregular manner. Says Mr. Bose on this point: "It is a regrettable fact that regular payment of wages to the staffs is by no means a general rule in the newspaper industry in India. On the contrary, irregularity is the rule and regularity the exception. I doubt if so much irregularity in the matter of payment of wages as is in vogue in the Indian newspaper industry is tolerated in any other business. Wages are almost always in arrear and sometimes they are irrevocably lost. The resulting distress is great for the poor journalists who do not know how to insist upon and compel regular payment of their due wages." He says further: "Irregular payment of wages is not the only bane of a working journalist's life. There are many others, among which inadequacy of wages deserves prominent mention. Low wages are, indeed, a feature of the Indian newspaper industry. Hours of work constitute another source of suffering. Except in a few first class offices there is hardly any system regulating these matter and the staffs are generally worked for unconscionably long hours." Nobody who knows anything about the finances of the Indian Press will say that the picture is over-drawn. Schoolmasters, who also are paid unconscionably low salaries, have at least one advantage in that they enjoy long vacations and many holidays. Journalists cannot claim even that redeeming feature.

Need For Organisation

It is time indeed that a determined effort was made by Indian journalists to secure tolerably decent conditions of work for themselves. Hungry, discontented journalists cannot possibly produce a bright first class paper. Much less can they fight effectively the battles for the rights of the Press or the rights of the country in general. The essential requisite to achieve all these ends is the proper organization of the Press. It is not possible for individual journalists to redress their grievances satisfactorily. Hence the need for collective action. It is as indispensable in this sphere as in all others where employees need to safeguard their interests. Mr. Chintamani, the President of the Conference, suggests: "We must strengthen the Indian Journalists' Association and make it a stable and permanent organization. It should have a strong and representative executive with authority to act in important matters in the name of the Association—to meet attacks from outside as well as to perfect the organization of the newspaper press of India." We wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion about a central organization but we fear the Indian Journalists' Association of Calcutta, which is an organization only of journalists in Bengal, cannot take the place of such a central organization which must be a federation of provincial organizations, composed of, and controlled by accredited representatives of the latter. Before such an organization can be created it is essential that strong organizations should first be established in various provinces.

Ventriloquist's Dummy

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datt has given notice of a resolution which, if allowed to be moved in the Assembly, will give the members an opportunity of discussing, and exposing, the ridiculous anomaly of India's position as a member of the League of Nations. Mr. Datt will move that India should cease to be a member of the League. But it may well be asked if India is really a member or is it a ventriloquist's dummy being paraded at Geneva speaking the voice of Britain. And, therefore, even if the Assembly passes the resolution the position will be little altered; for India's "membership" at present does not depend on the wish of the Assembly, much less of the Indian people.

The proposal that India should withdraw from the League was recently made by Mr. Subhas Bose, who rightly pointed out that in return for an enormous contribution India only got the "advantage" of acting as an obedient protege of Britain. Mr. Bose's article has been criticised by a League enthusiast of Andhra whose main argument is that we should not lead an isolated life from the rest of the world, that "it is out of question to say that we should live outside the international comity." We quite agree with him that Mr. Bose's reference to the example of Japan and Germany was unhappy. But if the enthusiast faced the real facts he would find that "we" are not in the League. The withdrawal from the League will be the formal expression of a fact, namely, that India is not there. We want to get out now to escape the indignity to our national self-respect that our present position involves so that at some future date we may re-enter it as an independent member. A dummy "India" at Geneva cannot contribute to international security unless it is replaced by real India. We must withdraw not because we do not believe in international security but because we do so so earnestly that we do not want it to be ridiculed through farcical representation.

GANAPATI FESTIVAL

Make It A Congress Week

(BY P. R. LELE)

My friends, the secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, have done well to issue an appeal to the organisers of the Ganpati festival in Bombay. The Sarvajanik or public worship of the god of education was conceived by Lokamanya Tilak precisely to create a collective consciousness among the masses who could not be approached except through the religious channel. The contemporaries of Lokamanya twitted him on pandering to what they called the vulgar tastes and superstitious beliefs of the people. Indeed the learned of his time ridiculed him as the leader of the rabble. 'Telis and Tambolies' as they were called in Marathi. Tilak was erudite and could always have lived on the elevated plane of philosophy or glory. But he could not reconcile himself to that eminence when he found the millions of his countrymen, his brethren, rotting in ignorance and wallowing in respectless subjection. He thought his learning and talents of no use if he could not transmit any of his knowledge to or utilise his talents for the betterment of millions of his brethren.

Misrepresentation

Therefore he stooped to educate and to agitate. He was misunderstood and misrepresented. He was accused of creating factious feelings and fanning sectarian prejudices. The leader, who at Lucknow said in 1916 that he would not mind if all the power in India were transferred from the alien hands to Indian Muslims, was accused of fomenting discord between Hindus and Muslims. Sir Valentine Chirol made this accusation and based it mainly on two festivals which Tilak inaugurated and of which the public worship of Ganpati was one. Any step calculated to arouse the masses from their age-long torpor jarred on the ears of the Powers-that-be. Various means were utilised by interested parties to damn and obstruct the free observation of the Ganpati festivals. The Moderates in the Deccan were amongst the most virulent antagonists of everything emanating from Tilak and the Ganpati festival was the target of their malignant arrows.

Mass Education

The ten days of this festival were a continuous period of collective education, as much of a political character as of a religious character. In the religious field no narrow or restricted tenets of any section of Hindus were encouraged. What was, on the contrary, sought to be done was the broadening of the outlook and sympathies of different Hindu castes. Each caste was too much drawn into itself and indeed caste had supplanted the great Aryan Faith. The public worship of Ganpati brought on a level all Hindus whether they were Brahmins, Marathas, Banias or even cultivators i.e. Kunbis. It is common knowledge that learned discourses on Bhagwad Gita were listened to with rapt attention by congregations of non-Brahmins assembled before a Sarvajanik Ganpati. The fact of the Ganpati of a cobbler being taken into the palanquin of Lokamanya's Ganpati is widely known and is enough to evidence the objects he had an organising this 'utsav?'

Regrettable Change

The methods of observing this 'Utsav' change from time to time. Nowadays we find in Bombay that the educative aspect has been submerged under an abundance of entertainment. Musicians from all parts of Maharashtra and melas and magicians gather in Bombay. They advertise their coming into this city and invite 'commands.' When C. D. movement was in full swing i.e. during the year 1930, 1931 and 1932 the Ganpati Week was predominantly educative. The last two years it was almost exclusively entertaining. It is high time that it was given a swing and used for the sacred purpose for which it was contemplated.

Harijans And Congress

This year's festival must be utilised for taking the Congress message to the citizens of Bombay and for this purpose an organised effort requires to be made. Not only must the eligible voters of the Legislature be made aware of their rights but must be warned against being misled by other political parties. In particular Harijans must be approached and more and more brought into a common ground with caste-Hindus as much for achieving social equality as for political purposes. In the 'Bombay City and B. S. D.' constituency for which there are altogether nine general seats, only one seat has been reserved for Harijans in E and F wards i.e. in Byculla, Parel, Matunga and Sion. Harijans in all the other

(Continued on Page 7)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The Paris Conference between Britain, France and Italy has, upto the moment of writing, not been progressing as satisfactorily as could be desired. Even the seasoned veteran draftsmen of the Quai d'Orsay are unable to describe the atmosphere prevailing as at all optimistic. It has, as one cable reports, become a trial of strength between Britain and Italy,—or of firmness. Italy is, from all one can see, determined to fight, and is preparing on all fronts for serious hostilities, not merely a border punitive expedition Abyssinia, while professing belief in the goodwill and ability of the League of Nations, is nevertheless arming to the teeth, to give as good an account against Italian invasion as she possibly could. The Abyssinian army is not, one can easily read between the lines, equipped in as uptodate a manner as its opponent. But modern weapons and modern strategy are not unknown entirely even in the Abyssinian defence forces; and they have the open or secret aid or support from Japan and still more powerful Western nations. Her reliance on the peculiar difficulties of the terrain on which an invading force would have to fight and also upon the climate is not altogether misplaced, though such factors are apt to be exaggerated as solid supports. The purchases of food and transport of animals and munition of war are carried on by both Powers in all the neutral markets,—which may perhaps see a slight alleviation of the prevailing Depression through this door of slaughter and destruction. What a pass human civilisation has come to, that it should depend upon carnage and destruction to remove its economic depression!

War Inevitable

The pourparlers in Paris indicate secret bargaining, on the basis of some Notes exchanged in 1925, between Italy and Britain, which permitted a free hand to either party for the exploitation of the helpless African people. Britain is concerned with her rights in Lake Tsana and the free flow of the waters of the Nile for the fructification of Egyptian Soudan, and Egypt, too. France has her Railway to think of, and Italy dreams of other possibilities of exploitation! All these are mutually so conflicting that a universally agreeable solution is difficult to find. Every competent observer thinks war is inevitable in September. The only question is whether it would touch and concern no others besides Italy and Abyssinia; and whether it would not spread to countries and continents other than those where the spark first breaks out. The reported instructions of the Indian Government to its Reserve officers, to keep themselves in readiness oor mobilisation, is more than a straw to point the direction of the wind; and, it may be presumed, other countries more intimately concerned would not be more remiss in taking precautions. The tone of the Italian press is anything but conciliatory; and as the Press there is merely the mouthpiece of the Government, it is not too much to apprehend that the tension between Italy and the British Empire may reach breaking-point. France, too, has been suffering from a sense of grievance against Britain, ever since the latter made an agreement with Germany about the Naval ratios; and it is open to question whether negotiations in Paris, under the presidency, or the guiding hand, of a French statesman, will really ease matters between Italy and Britain.

Preparing For General Election

At home, Britain is having a Parliamentary recess, and, politically, the silly season. Before, however, they resort to such seasonable topics as the Lochness Monster or the Sea Serpent, they are telling the world that British Trade Recovery has continued through June and July; and that unemployment has fallen below 2 million mark for the first time since 1933. A reduction of a million in the unemployed; and a trade improvement by 30 per cent is not to be despised. Mr. Lloyd George, however, does not think that is enough; and so he has decided to launch his crusade for a British new deal—with what result remains to be seen. The Baldwin Government have turned down his proposals; and organised Labour would not listen to any suggestion for a Liberal-Labour combination. The only point on which they seem to be agreed is that the Speaker's Parliamentary seat should be kept out of politics; and so they are agreed—The Liberals and Conservative, and National Labour—that leaders of all parties should visit the Speaker's constituency at the general election and appeal to his constituents not to break the great traditions attaching to the Speakership in its being absolutely above parties.

U. S. A. Silver Policy

In the United States, sympathy seems to be for the Abyssinians; but if war offers a chance to lift the Depression there also, the Yankee would naturally not miss the opportunity. For the moment, the Silver question seems to have occupied the stage in America and in countries affected by her silver policy. Something very close to a panic was caused in the local silver market by the American refusal to purchase silver cornered by Bulls in the hope that the United States would take it all up in pursuance of their silver policy. But the Treasury under Morgenthau does not see any reason why the silver policy of the United States should be utilised by foreign speculators for their own aggrandisement! And so, if they make their purchases, they would do so as and when the price is to their liking. The holding off of American purchases led to heavy unloading by the Bulls, which by itself eased the situation; and then the American Treasury stepped in, making further purchases at slightly lower prices, and declaring the continued loyalty of Government to the silver policy as laid down by the Congress. On the whole, whatever the bombast of the silver interests in American politics, the Roosevelt Government may be depended upon not to use the weapon given them by the Con-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

UNEDIFYING DISSENSIONS.

The scenes that are being enacted in Lucknow in connection with the election of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress Session are most deplorable. It is not apparent at this distance to what exactly are due the unedifying dissensions which marked the recent Reception Committee meeting. Attempts were made to patch up the differences by resorting to the brilliant device of electing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the chairmanship of the committee. Inspite of this, however, bickerings immediately arose over the election of the General Secretary and the meeting ended in pandemonium—with the result that the Provincial Congress Committee has been compelled to hold the election by ballot through the post. It is hoped wiser counsels will prevail soon, and that real unity will be restored in the U. P. Congress circles.

HARIJANS' RIGHTS.

When the caste Hindus of the Sajod Village in Broach district enforced a social boycott on the local Harijans, who sent their children to the village school, the Assistant Backward Class Officer did well to take up a firm attitude in the matter, as a result of which the caste Hindus promptly withdrew the boycott. If the officials concerned continue to be both tactful and firm, the caste Hindu's opposition is bound to wane steadily. The local or the nearest Harijan Sevak Sangh should also be up and doing in such a matter. Its workers should carry on active propaganda among the caste Hindus and impress upon them the gross injustice of denying the Harijans their most elementary rights.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

The suggestion which Mr. C. F. Andrews made to a United Press representative regarding the formation of a clearing house to deal with articles published in the foreign press which are damaging to India, deserves earnest and immediate consideration. For, unlike the other plans regarding foreign propaganda in the cause of India, which are adumbrated from time to time, this one neither entails much expenditure nor necessitates a big organisation. By getting in touch with foreign publicity agencies, even a small staff, preferably allied with the Congress Headquarters, can render excellent service in counteracting pernicious propaganda abroad. As Mr. Andrews points out, the air-mail now makes this quite feasible. We, therefore, heartily endorse the proposal, and trust at least a small beginning will be made in a matter which is so vital to India's interests, on the lines suggested by Mr. Andrews.

NARROW OUTLOOK.

Dr. Moonje's enthusiasm for starting a military school is most commendable, but his scheme would have been much the better if the proposed school were to be a thoroughly national institution, open to all Indians and not merely to Hindus. As regards his ideal of infusing "British virtues" in the students of the school, one should have thought that the British have no monopoly of the virtues like martial spirit and discipline and patriotism that he must have had in mind. Nor is it right to suggest, as he does, that continued peace leads to stagnation, while war serves as a great stimulus to youth. If one's vision is wide enough, one should find in peace pursuits calling for greater courage, discipline and devotion than war stimulates. We doubt if Dr. Moonje's views, with their well-known reservations, would really appeal to the thinking youth of the country.

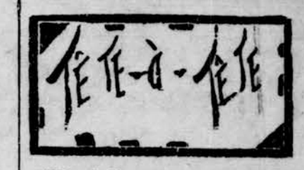
A GHASTLY PICTURE.

A piquant situation seems to have arisen at Patna Police headquarters when for seven vacancies of constables, ten thousand young men presented themselves as candidates. The incident, not without its ironic humour, is a pathetic reminder of the hopeless unemployment existing in the country. Only a few months ago a similar scene was witnessed at Calcutta when ten thousand unemployed graduates and under-graduates personally applied as a consequence of an advertisement asking for 40 temporary junior clerks in the Reserve Bank. Such incidents, which are being daily repeated in every part of India, are at once an index of the state of unemployment and an unanswerable indictment of the system that creates and tolerates it. And yet Sir Joseph Bhore would go to International Conferences and present a rosy picture of an India with negligible unemployment, and all-round prosperity and credit the Government with all sorts of schemes and methods they are supposed to have adopted for ensuring the economic well-being of the people. Ten thousand unemployed young men —in a city with a population of less than two lakhs—each desperately striving to get one of the seven posts as a police constable with a monthly salary of 15 or 17 rupees! The terrible reality behind this "amusing" scene is too ghastly for words. It is this skeleton in the cupboard, which Sir Joseph Bhore would resent being exhibited at international gatherings that represents truly India's "prosperity."

PRESS VIEWS

Marriage Dowries

There was a time when brides were sold in the marriage market. Now the position has been reversed and the bridegrooms put themselves to auction and are purchased by the highest bidders. The price of a bridegroom is determined by the education he has received. The more he is educated the greater is the price to be paid for him. By "education" we, of course, mean here the holding of university certificates, diplomas or degrees and a man so educated may not have received any education worth the name. In our opinion real education leads to the formation of character and makes one a man in the true sense of the term—makes one attach proper value to the moral aspect of life and stands in the way of one's being greedy and meanly selfish. But what do the modern "educated" young men generally do when negotiations for their marriage are carried on? They do not show the least scruple and do not feel the least hesitation in fleecing their prospective brides' people as much as they possibly can and virtually in ruining them—at least a section of them is completely ruined after meeting exorbitant demands. This practice is more in vogue in the Hindu community than among the Mussalmans. But while the Hindus have been now-a-days trying to eradicate the evil from amongst themselves, the Mussalmans, it appears, are going to adopt it. —"The Mussalman".



"We shall go forward until we achieve a Fascist Empire. I know you will do your duty with iron discipline until all goals are attained."

No prizes offered for guessing. This *is* Signor Mussolini speaking—though he should have as well added that in the struggle to reach the enemy's goal, fouls would be no bar and, in fact, would be much welcome.

* * * *

An instance of how Mussolini plays the game will be provided by the following report of a "civilized" demonstration:—

"A Fascist axe rending a British and a Japanese flag and the Emperor of Abyssinia hanging by his trousers to a Roman fasces were among the banners borne at a big meeting in Rome to which about 1,00,000 citizens were mobilized by the Fascist party."

Who will question Abyssinia's refusal to be "civilized"?

But the rending of a British flag is very unfair—particularly in view of all that Captain Eden is doing to find out, Italy's "claims" and persuade Abyssinia to accept them.

* * * *

Mr. Harry Pollitt, the British Communist, declared at Moscow that the two slogans of his party at the General Election will be: (1) Down with the National Government and (2) Smash the Nazi Regime in Germany.

Which almost confirms our junior colleague's belief that scratch a British Communist, etc. etc.

* * * *

George Lansbury, the Independent Labour Party Leader, also says in his message to the Journalists' Conference:—

"May we urge upon you to increase your efforts for maintaining peace of the world, specially in the troubled condition in the East."

But would it not be better to start nearer home?

* * * *

With Parliament on a holiday for the annual summer recess, says our London correspondent, politics in Great Britain have gone to the winds.....

Another reason to beware of the Westernly breeze.

But, as a matter of fact, they have only gone to Brighton.

* * * *

At a function given in honour of Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji, Maulana Shaukat Ali, the President, heartily welcomed the guest of honour on his safe and sound return from Geneva.

That was hardly a compliment to the City of Peace.

Or, as is not unusual with the Maulana, was he thinking of one thing—Mr. Lalji's interview with Signor Mussolini—in terms of another?

* * * *

Indians who have settled down in different parts of the British Empire we learn, will be relieved to know that after all a move is to be made by the Dominions and Colonies to change the laws with respect to Indian emigration.

And the European settlers will be relieved to know that the move will leave their interests entirely untouched.

* * * *

Harijans are said to have been converted to Christianity in a Madras village at the rate of Rs. 25/- per family.

Christianity on a cash basis, no doubt—as a contemporary remarked apropos of something else.

* * * *

The Indian journalist, says Mr. Vakil, is more often a martyr than a prophet.

We are disappointed. This is not Art but reality.

Be sublime, transcendental and ethereal etc., etc., Brother!

* * * *

"My boy, the money I have I got by sheer hard work."

"I thought you said it was left to you by your grandfather."

"So it was, but I had confoundedly hard work in getting it away from the lawyers.

Italy Does Not Desire Compromise

League Meeting In September Will Have No Better Result

ROME, August 18.

No surprise or regret is felt at the conclusion of the Paris conference.

It is stated here that the last thing Italy desires is a compromise, and the Government is determined on a campaign of resounding victory and the economic and political control of Abyssinia, backed by army occupation.

The League meeting in September, according to the opinion expressed here, will have no better result than the Paris conference, and may have much more serious outcome.

The fact that Italy realises that Britain is intent on trying to stop a war makes Italy's resignation from the League much more likely than a month ago.

The invasion of Abyssinia in October is regarded as almost a foregone conclusion, whatever the League or Britain may do.—Reuter.

WHAT CAUSED ADJOURNMENT

PARIS, Aug. 18.

It is understood that proposals for granting Italy economic rights in Abyssinia are made conditional on three things, firstly, the maintenance of political independence and territorial integrity in Abyssinia, secondly, an agreement of the Abyssinian Government, and thirdly, an agreement of the League of Nations.

It is learned that Baron Aloisi brought an unsatisfactory reply from Signor Mussolini to these proposals which precipitated an adjournment.

The attitude of the Italian Government has not caused much surprise in the conference circles. The chief difficulty has been the Italian claim of political suzereinty in Ethiopia which, it is understood, Britain vigorously opposed, while the French searched hard for a formula to satisfy both the sides.

While M. Laval still asserts that he has not given up hope of averting a clash at the League meeting on September 4, Mr. Eden sees no chance for this.

The only possibility of reaching a settlement before the League Council would be for Italy to reduce her claims, but the attitude of the Italian delegation gives no ground for such a hope. Mr. Eden will see M. Laval tomorrow and discuss the sequel. Hitherto, they had not had an exhaustive discussion on the line they intend to take at the League meeting.—Reuter.

ANDREWS ON ABYSSINIA

(Continued from page 1')

character. Thus a traditional friendship arose between the people of Abyssinia and the people of Islam. There are 2,000,000 Mahomedans in Abyssinia to-day and they are well-treated by the present Emperor.

The peculiar form of the book of progress used by the Abyssinian Christian is not unlike that used in the Syrian Christians Church of Malabar.

TRADE IN INDIAN HANDS.

There are very few Europeans in the country. The trade is in Indian hands and the Indian traders numbering about 2,500 come chiefly from the Bombay Presidency. When I visited Djibouti, states Mr. Andrews, which is the terminus of the Abyssinian railway, I met many of these Indian traders. On other occasions also I have corresponded with them. They are full of praise for the kindness they have received from the people of the country. While in the other parts of East Africa there has been constant friction, there has never been any trouble in Abyssinia. Therefore, the sympathy of the people of India must naturally go out in full measure to these kindly people when they are threatened with so grave a disaster. For a terrible war is now about to be forced upon them inspite of all they have tried to do to prevent it."—A. P.

PREPARATION FOR LEAGUE COUNCIL

Laval-Eden Agreement Of Close Collaboration

PARIS, Aug. 19.

M. Laval conferred successively with Capt. Anthony Eden and Baron Aloisi this morning.

M. Laval and Capt. Eden are agreed that the two governments must now devote unremitting attention to the preparation of the League Council meeting at Geneva on September 4 in which connection they should keep themselves in very close touch through diplomatic channels.

Capt. Eden received Mr. Hawariat, the Ethiopian Minister, at the British Embassy at 11-30 this morning and in detail explained what had happened in the Conference.

It is understood that the British Delegation would entrain for London this afternoon and Capt. Eden would probably follow by air. Baron Aloisi is leaving for Rome this evening.

Baron Aloisi's conversation with M. Laval lasted barely half an hour and it was mainly formal. They discussed mutual exchanges of counsels of moderation particularly with regard the press polemics.—Reuter.

JONES' MURDER AVENGED!

Five Chinese Killed In Encounter With Gendarmes

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PEKING, Aug. 19.

The murder of Careth Jones, the British journalist was quickly avenged by killing of five of his captors by Chinese gendarmes sent by the Nanking Government to round up the bandits. One of the bandits who was wounded in the course of a battle, told the gendarmes that Jones was shot because he could not keep up with bandits during the flight. Jones was forced to ride many miles. Finally he was so fatigued that he could not proceed further.

The British Embassy has asked for an inquiry into the circumstances of Jones' death and for the apprehension and punishment of the guilty parties. The Chinese Government has issued orders to this effect.

FANCY REMEDIES FOR ECONOMIC ILLS

BERLIN, August 18

A very serious warning about Germany's financial problems since Herr Hitler came into power was uttered by Dr. Schacht in a speech at Koenigsberg in which he bitterly attacked Nazi extremists who sought to solve economic ills with fancy remedies and those who aggravated the existing ills by causing disturbances against churches and Jews.

Dr. Schacht declared that Germany was in the midst of one of the greatest tasks that history had ever given her. "I have to rack my brains thinking out ways and means of carrying out the task, which includes re-armaments," complained Dr. Schacht. "To pass over the present tasks with cheap tirades is not only senseless but damnably dangerous.

The whole world is in distress and difficulty. It is ridiculous to assume that we are the exception; on the contrary, our task is considerably more arduous. Our leader's policy will only succeed if the nation stands behind him with unanimous concentration and will power."—Reuter.

Gandhi And Abyssina

A Wardha message denies the report that Mr. Gandhi is organising an ambulance corps in connection with possible war in Abyssinia.

Dr. B. .S.. Moonje, who is now in Bombay in connection with a Hindu military training school which is proposed to be located in Bombay, is seen here, addressing a public gathering on Sunday on the subject of military training.

Sir G. S. Bajpai (centre), who will shortly be acting as member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning. It is expected that he will discuss questions regarding Indians overseas with Indian leaders interested in the subject. To his right M Batheja, member of the Indian Tariff Board and to his left, Mr. Rahimtoola Crinoy, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

South Africa Score 476 In 1st Innings

England Fight Back And Put Up 313 Runs For 4 Wkts.

In the second day's play in the Fifth Test Match between England and South Africa at the Oval South Africa were all out for 476 runs in their first innings, while England made 313 runs for the loss of only 4 wickets.

South Africa was unfortunate in losing Vijoen who was out without adding anything to his overnight score; but Dalton and Langton assumed fighting mood and attacked the England bowling. The former scored 117 runs while the latter stood unbeaten with 73.

England was lucky in being twice missed. Wyatt was missed by Mitchell from the first ball and Hammond escaped being run out by a false return of the ball by Nourse. Hammand and Leyland who came together at the fourth wicket carried the England score to 313 at clase of play.

THE SCORES:—

SOUTH AFRICA—IST INNINGS		476.
ENGLAND—IST INNINGS	(for 4 wickets)	313

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

In fine weather before 15,000 spectators the second day's play in the Fifth Test Match commenced. The wicket was good. There was heavy dew in the morning. Without any addition to his score Viljoen was out to a simple catch by Clay at short square leg off Read whose delivery a kicker up, (312/7-60).

Viljoen played a chanceless innings during his stay of 170 minutes, his chief hits being six fours. Dalton completed his individual 50 in 60 minutes. Vincent who joined Dalton played on to Robins for five, (333/8/5). 350 of the innings was hoisted in exactly as many minutes. At the time of cabling Dalton and Langton were batting with 54 and 13 respectively with the total at 353 for eight.

DALTON'S CENTURY.

South Africans began attacking the bowling most vigorously. Dalton was brilliant in hooking and coverdriving. Clay just missed to return a catch at 63. Langton was straight driving and hitting to the legside. 400 of the innings was sent up in 435 minutes. Dalton reached his individual century in 130 minutes. Soon the glorious partnership, lasting 70 minutes, which produced 137 runs ended when Dalton was caught by Robins from a skier at coverpoint off Read for 117, (470/9/117). Dalton, though he gave one chance, played an excellent innings, his chief scoring strokes being one five and 18 fours. Langton was playing most aggressive cricket and completed his individual 50 in an hour. Crisp, the last man in, was out for a duck and the South Africa innings terminated at 476.

Langton was not out with 73 made in 70 minutes. He hit 9 fours.

The South Africa innings in all lasted 475 minutes.

ENGLAND'S SPLENDID RALLY

England opened through Bakewell and Mitchell and the pair was unseparated at lunch with 15 and 9 respectively and a total of 24.

25,000 spectators watched the play after lunch. With an addition of 10 to the total England's first wicket fell, Bakewell being caught by Cameron off Langton for 20, (34/1/20). Mitchell was batting with 13.

Wyatt who joined Mitchell was missed by Mitchell at the slips from the first ball. Thereafter he played lively cricket and pair carried on the score to 98 when Wyatt was caught by Cameron from a snick off Vincent for 37, (98/2/37). At the same total Crisp was clean bowled by Mitchell for 40, (98/3/40).

Hammond and Leyland were now together and 100 of the innings was hoisted in 90 minutes' play. The pair were batting with 3 and 5 respectively when the total was 108 for 3.

The batsmen were confident. Leyland sixered Vincent to the pavilion and hoisted 155 of the innings after 130 minutes' play. Hammond should have been run out when 32 but Nourse's return from long leg was inaccurate. At tea Hammond and Leyland were batting with 79 and 50 respectively with the total at 189 for three.

Leyland reached his 50 in an hour, while Hammond reached it in an hour-and-a quarter. With the score at 249, Hammond was stumped. Cameron off Vincent for 65 (249/4/65). The partnership which put on 151 in 105 minutes is fourth wicket record against South Africa. Leyland was still not out with 83. Hammond's chief scoring strokes included seven fours.

HOBBS' RECORD BEATEN.

When 52 Hammond beat Hobbs' record of 1562 against South Africa in the Tests. Leyland's twelfth boundary sent up 300 of the innings in 245 minutes. Leyland driving off completed his individual 100 in 125 minutes. When stumps were drawn Leyland and Ames were batting with 119 and 25 respectively and the total stood at 313 for 4.

SOUTH AFRICA (1ST INNINGS).

Siedle, c Amer, b Robins	35
Mitchell, c Ames, b Read	128
Rowan, l.b.w Robin	0
Nourse, c Wyatt, b Bowes	32
Viljoen, c Clay, b Read	60
Cameron, c Mitchell, b Read	8
Wade, c Hammond, b Bowes	0
Dalton, c Robins, b Read	117
Vincent, b Robins	5
Langton (batting)	73
Crisp, c Ames, b Bowes	0
Extras	18
Total	476

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Read	35	13	136	4
Nichols	23	3	79	0
Bowes	40	7	112	3
Hammond	9	2	25	0
Clay	14	1	30	0
Robins	22	3	73	3
Wyatt	2	0	3	0

ENGLAND (1ST INNINGS)

Bakewell c Cameron b Langton	20
Mitchell b Crisp	40
Wyatt c Cameron b Vincent	37
Hammond St. Cameron b Vincent	65
Leyland (batting)	119
Ames (batting)	25
Extras	7
Total (For 4 wkts.)	313

GAMBLING ON HORSE RACING

Futile Move In Bengal Council To Arm Govt. With Powers To Control It

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The Bengal Race Course Betting Bill, sponsored by Mr. P. Banerjee the object of which was to arm the Government with ample powers to exercise effective control over the existing gambling on horse racing and also to introduce a licenced dog racing in the province, was thrown out by the Bengal Council to-day.

Opposing the motions for circulation for eliciting public opinion and reference to a Select Committee, the Home Member referred to the findings of the Royal Commission on betting in Great Britain in 1933-34, which was pointed out as undesirable.

During the question hour the Home Member informed the House that 182 persons have been transferred from jails or detention camps to 'Detention huts' in the various villages.—United Press.

Convicted For Carrying More Than One 'Kirpans'

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

Ten Sikhs were sentenced by the local Magistrate to imprisonment until the court rose and fine of Rs. 5 each in default 7 days' imprisonment, under section 19 Arms Act for carrying more than one Kirpan. The accused were arrested in Lahore from day to day.

It may be stated here that in a similar case another Magistrate previously acquitted the accused holding that Sikhs were entitled to possess as many Kirpans as they liked by virtue of religious rights.—United Press.

City Fathers In Session

Cheaper Electricity And Tramway Fares?

B.E.S.T. Will Make Announcement Shortly, Assures Mr. Griffiths

The public of Bombay will learn with great relief that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ld is going to reduce the charges on consumption of electric energy which announcement will be made shortly.

This statement was made by Mr. I. G. Griffiths, while speaking on the proposition of Dr. J. N. Choksy at the Municipal Corporation requesting the B.E.S. and T. Co. to reduce the charges of electric consumption.

The Corporation also sent the copy of Mr. Bakhale's Bill to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee for their views on the subject.

PLEA FOR REDUCED RATES

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved:

That the attention of the Corporation be drawn to the enormous dividend compared with the interest on Government securities paid by the B.E.S. & T. Company.

That the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the large profits earned by the concern, there must be a reduction in the rates for domestic and other lighting and in tramway fares.

That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to negotiate with the Company to bring down the rates charged to public.

Mr. B. G. Parelker seconded the proposition.

Mr. I. G. Griffiths said the B.E.S. and T. Co. is going to reduce the charges and an announcement to that effect would be made shortly.

Dr. Choksy however pressed for the proposition being put to vote which was carried.

ADDITIONAL STOPPAGE.

Dr. Homi F. Pavri then moved:

That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner and report as to the feasibility of providing a Tramway stopping station between the corner of Grant Road and Charni Road junction for the convenience of the Tramway passengers and for avoiding accidents to the pedestrians, after consulting the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., in the matter.

Dr. Pavri said a stopping station near the London Hotel is necessary for the convenience of the public. As there is no stopping station, the tram cars run fast and at times accidents occur owing to collision with motor cars.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS

The Municipal Commissioner said he had a talk with the authorities of the Tramway Company but they are not inclined to have a stopping station as suggested in the resolution as the distance between the Charni Road Junction station and the London Hotel is about 350 yards. Besides they had a stopping station at that place before but it was abolished as the public did not want to have one there.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. M. N. Talpade pointed out that there were two stopping stations at Cruickshank Road at a distance of 300 yards. He failed to see why the Tramway Company should not give if the public demanded one.

Mr. I. G. Griffiths also supported the proposition and said six years ago there were no schools in the locality. Now there were more than two schools. For the convenience of the public and students a stopping station was necessary.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram also supported the proposition and it was carried.

"CONVICTED FOR DRIVING."

Mr. B. N. Karanjia then moved:

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Commissioner of Police that the Corporation are of opinion that as a warning to the public and with a view to mitigating the chances of motor accidents due to rash driving, he should consider the advisability of exhibiting conspicuously 'Convicted for rash driving Boards for a period of 30 days or in any other manner he thinks best on motor cars driven by persons who have been convicted for rash driving.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala opposed the resolution and said the Commissioner of Police had no power to enforce the law as suggested by the corporation without the sanction of the Government.

At this stage closure was moved and the resolution being put to vote was declared lost.

"SUPPORT BAKHALE'S BILL."

The corporation then resumed discussion of the proposition of Mr. I. S. Patel, who moved last month that the corporation do support the Mr. Bakhale's Bill introduced in the Legislative Council. The discussion on this item was adjourned as copies of the Bill were not circulated.

On Monday Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to referer the subject matter of the proposition to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee to report in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the corporation should make it clear that they agreed with the principle of the Bill. There were young boys between eight and twelve years working in hotels and restaurants who worked from morning to midnight without any holiday. The should be protected.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji moved an amendment that the corporation do agree to the principle of the Bill.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended to send the matter to the Law and Revenue Committee as there were certain items which required consideration.

Mr. I. S. Patel in reply said even if the municipality had to spend Rs. 10,000 a year for the appointment of inspectors, they should not hesitate in view of the fact that the health of a large number of persons would be safeguarded.

The amendment of Sir J. B. Boman Behram was agreed to.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

GANAPATI FESTIVAL

(Continued From Page 6)

wards as well as in the Bombay Suburban District will be voting for any candidate or candidates who will promise to fight for their rights. They are open to be approached by radical caste Hindus. If, however, a distinctly political organisation goes to them, Harijans will prefer it to an organisation whose only interest in them is anti-Muslim or that the numbers of Harijans go to swell the Census figure of Hindus. Some of the non-Congress Hindu leaders fought for reducing the very numbers of Harijans for the purpose of depriving them of so many reserved seats. Mahatma Gandhi, on the other hand, did not hesitate to concede them seats to the satisfaction of their most prominent leader, Dr. Ambedkar. If the Congress goes to them and works for them, helps them in their education, etc., their political ties will preferably be with the Congress. The Ganpati Week ought to be utilised by the Congress workers for making a headway in this direction. And in these activities non-Hindu Congress leaders like Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mrs. Perin Captain can appropriately participate. The Sarvajanik Ganpati Utsav of 1935 (and also 1936) must be a regular Congress Week.

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Plight Of Deccan Agriculturists

PLEA FOR SYMPATHETIC GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"But a bold peasantry their country's pride when once destroyed, can never be supplied." (Goldsmith).

"There is much truth in Goldsmith's words, and they seem to me particularly opposite to Maharastra, with its stern virtue and proud past. The development of a vigorous and prosperous peasantry is a strength to any country and should be the spear point in the policy of every Government."

(Sir Fredrick Sykes' speech on 26th July 1933 in the meeting of the Deccan Agricultural Association).

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay said as follows in the Bombay Legislative Council meeting on 19th July 1935. This was in reply to a question by Mr. B. S. Kamat, B.A., as to what was being done as far as measures for relief to Agriculturists:—

"I may say for the information of the Honourable Member that steps have been taken for giving suspensions and remissions; land mortgage banks have been established; reduction in the rate on Tagai loans and relaxation of rules for giving tagai loans have been adopted; and the High Court has been moved regarding concessions in the execution of decrees."

Still the decision of the Bombay High Court has not been received. Since 1930 the prices of agricultural products have gone down. According to Government admission nearly 60 per cent. reductions in agricultural products have been effected and though five years have elapsed, the Bombay Government has not deemed it fit to give serious effect to any measures for relief to agriculturists.

As a matter of fact, we know that lands have been put to auction for tagai loans, probably no instructions have been sent to the Mamlatdars to give time for paying off the tagai loans. Decrees of co-operative credit societies have been also executed and we see several lands of agriculturists being auctioned and when there are no bidders, Government has taken over the lands for nominal bids of Re. 1. Thus the old owners of lands have lost their lands.

We feel that Government should in the first instance set an example by issuing instructions to the Collectors not to press for repayment of tagai loans and so stop the auction-sales in default of payment. Government should also issue instructions to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies not to sanction auction-sales of lands of agriculturists till the economic depression is over.

The irrigators are certainly in greater plight than the agriculturists, but the Bombay Government seem to have little sympathy whatsoever with the irrigators. The concessions given are withdrawn and the irrigators are losing their lands, in default of payment of their irrigation dues. We think the irrigators also deserve the sympathy of the Bombay Government, since they have been paying regularly the irrigation dues for the last 50 years: but the argument of the Revenue Members is that due to canal irrigation the irrigator is in a better position that ordinary agriculturist and hence has no case. They plead that the owner of the field is getting enormous rents simply due to canal irrigation. This may be the case in Nagpur District where in many cases lease-holders have occupied the lands. But what is the condition of agriculturists who are owners of their lands and who cultivate on their own account on Canal irrigation in the Mutha and Neera Left Bank Canal tracts? We find that irrigators are heavily indebted and are losing their lands very rapidly. Hence we appeal to the Government to come to the relief of the irrigators and not allow their lands to be put to auction for default of irrigation dues or for repayment of tagai or co-operative loans.

How far the Land Mortgage Banks will be able to help the small farmer is doubtful, inasmuch as the Deccan agriculturist is indebted almost to the extent, of sometimes more than the value of his land, which has gone down considerably of late. Had Government sanctioned some money to wipe out the debts of agriculturists like the Bhawnagar State and then given loans to agriculturists it would have been something. At least as far as the Deccan agriculturist is concerned, the Land Mortgage Banks will be of little use to small farmers.

We appeal to the Bombay Government to look more sympathetically to the plight of irrigators, who are hard hit by the economic depression,

We hope that the words of Sir Fredrick Sykes will be taken to heart by the Revenue Officers of the Bombay Government and they will not allow old owners of land to be wiped off due to no fault of themselves but due to heavy losses owing to economic depression.—Yours, etc.,

A DECCAN AGRICULTURIST.

An Appeal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My dear friend Mr. Govindcharan Kar was sentenced for transportation of his life on the 6th of April 1927 in Kakori conspiracy case along with me. At present he is at Nani Central jail. Since two or three months he is suffering from leprosy. Even in 1928 the Government was compelled to transfer him to Almora Jail while he was suffering from the dysentry there. Subsequently he was transferred to Bareli Central Jail in 1931 wherefrom he was sent to Naini Central Jail in 1932. Since that time he is there till to-day. He used to suffer throughout in this jail from dysentry and at present he has fallen a victim to a worst kind of disease like leprosy. If he is released from the jail and is properly treated there is every possibility of his recovery from this dire disease.

It is the bounden duty of every human being to try for his release out of humanity if not for any other consideration. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Government for his immediate release at least on medical ground.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. KHATRI,
Ex-Kakori Prisoner.

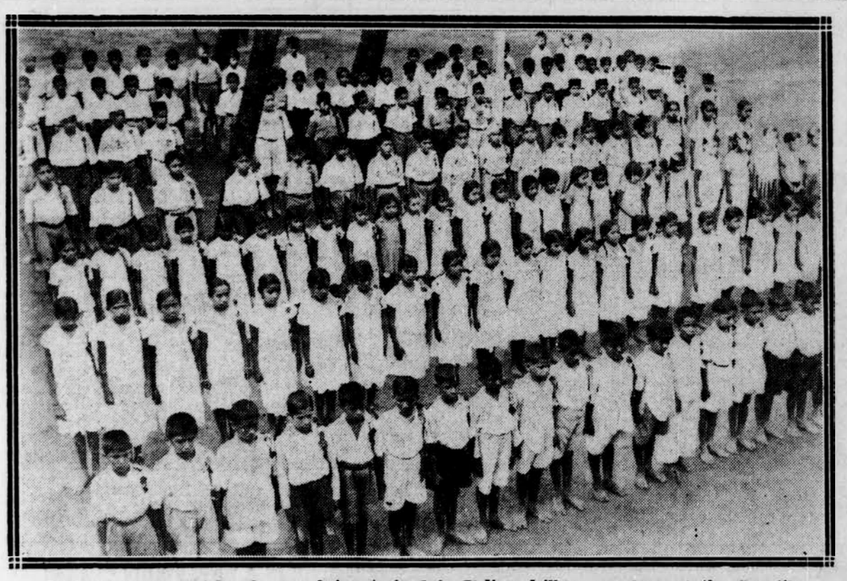
Chanda (C.P.) Aug. 12.

Sikhs & Public Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter by "A Sikh" appearing in your esteemed columns with great interest. I am in perfect accord with him when he says that the Government is doing injustice to the Sikhs by not giving them the representation they ought to get in the higher services but I am surprised to read the reasons advanced for his making this demand. The Sikhs do not want any favours at the hands of the authorities, much less because they shed their blood in the last Great War and helped the Government, at all difficult times. The Sikhs demand representation in services in the same way as other minority communities do and I would suggest your correspondent "A Sikh" to form a Society and serve the community by making these just demands on principle in the right quarters instead of making such humiliating appeals in the papers.—Yours, etc.,

GURCHARAN SINGH GYANI.
11/13, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, Aug. 13.



Little boys and girls who are being trained in Indian drill by members of the Swastik League, Bombay, were inspected by Dr. B. S. Moonje on Sunday evening at the League Premises.

GOVT. MUST RELEASE GOVINDA C. KAR

Kakori Prisoner Who Developed Leprosy In Jail

NAINI TAL, Aug. 18.

Mr. Prem Kishen Khanna, (Ex-Kakori Case Prisoner) President Shahjehanpur District Congress Committee, in a press statement says that Govinda Charan Kar, Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner undergoing 20 years' imprisonment in the Nani Central Jail is suspected of having developed symptoms of leprosy.

"I hope better judgment will prevail with the Government and mercy tempered with justice would counsel them in releasing Govinda Chandra Kar at an early date."—United Press.

CHAPRA VILLAGE FIRING

Patna Demands Inquiry And Compensation To Victims

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug. 19.

The Phenapara day was observed at Patna on Sunday last. A largely attended meeting of Hindu citizens was held under the presidentship of Babu Nawal Kishore Prasad at which resolutions were passed characterising the firing at Phenpara in the Chapra District as unprovoked, unwarranted and wholly unjustifiable and urging upon the local Government the appointment of a non-official enquiry committee to investigate and report on the incident.

The resolution also urged that suitable compensation be paid to the families of deceased persons and effective steps taken against persons responsible for the tragedy.

F. R. C. S. EXAMINATION IN INDIA

Will Be Held At Calcutta In December

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

As already notified the primary examination for the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England will be held in Calcutta in December this year. It is intended by the College of Surgeons to hold this examination in India every year and after the examination in December, 1935, it is probable that the next similar examination in India will be held in 1937.

"CAPTAIN MUST BE CENSURED"

Court Holds "Burmestan" Officer Responsible For Disaster

RANGOON, August 19.

This morning the District Magistrate, Rangoon, released the findings regarding the marine enquiry relating to the foundering of the steamer "Burmestan" at the Kyaukpyu Harbour on the 30th July last.

Summing up, the Court finds that there did not appear to be grounds for dealing with the certificate of the Master or any of the officers of "Burmestan" but held that despite the mitigating circumstances Captain Barker could not escape the share of blame for his lack of caution by setting too fine a course and as this amounted to more than a mere error of judgment, it was recommended that the Captain be censured.

Concluding the Court placed on record that the discipline of very good Engineer Officers deserved a special recommendation.

It may be recalled that "Burmestan" completely sank at 5-30 p.m. with mail and 15 tons of cargo on July 30 carrying 169 passengers who landed safely, as reported, with the exception of two military sepoys missing.—United Press.

HUBLI'S WELCOME TO VENKATRAMAYYA

Leaders Pay Tribute To His Services

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Aug. 19.

Mr. Venkatramaya of the North Canara No-tax Campaign fame arrived at Hubli on Saturday evening. Local Congress workers gathered in large numbers on Sunday evening in the Gandhi Mandir to meet their distinguished comrade. Mr. Kargudri, Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, Messrs. Gurvarao Valvekar and Shankarapa Devapur paid tributes to the service rendered by Mr. Venkatramayya and his wife under extraordinarily difficult and desperate circumstances.

Dr. Hardiker speaking last deplored the indifference of the leaders regarding the continuance of the ban on the Hindustani Seva Dal. Hundreds of Seva Dal volunteers were now wandering in the streets forsaken by the leaders and forgotten by the country. The spectacle of their pitiful condition was indeed exasperating. With a heavy heart he advised Mr. Venkatramayya, as he had done to others, to shift for himself as best he could in this hour of test and trial. He prayed to God to give him, his associates and colleagues strength to stand the ordeal without losing hope or courage. The function terminated with garlanding of Mr. Venkatramayya on behalf of the Hubli Taluka Congress Committee.

TWO MONTHS AND FINE FOR FACTION FIGHT

Two Persons Sentenced For Attack On Satyanarayen Party

An echo of a roiting in September last at the Sun Mill Lane, Parel, which culminated in the death of one Appa Bhagoji was heard in the Dadar Police Court, Bombay, on Monday, when Ganpat Sambhaji and Jainu Narayan were found guilty of rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, causing voluntary hurt, and interfering with a religious party.

The magistrate (Mr. M. A. F. Coelho) sentenced Ganpat to two months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100, in default to one month's further R. I. and Jainu to a fine of Rs.300, in default to three months R. I. Rs.250 out of the fines was to be paid to the dependents of the deceased.

The prosecution stated that on September 3 two parties were performing their "Satyanarayan" pujas. One of the parties which had finished earlier collected about thirty people and attacked the other party and severely belaboured one Appa Bhagoji who subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

The De Lisle Road police had arrested ten persons in this connection but the magistrate acquitted eight of the ten.

Gambling Suspects Bailed Out

Twenty-two persons were arrested by the Maharbouri police on Saturday night following a gambling raid on a shop in the Pinjrapole lane, Girgaum. It was stated that instruments of gaming were found in the room. They were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court on Monday and were remanded on bail for ten days.

(Continued from Col. 7)

ample of South Africa. The only way of maintaining the Empire as it stood to-day was to give India as soon as possible the same liberty of action as Britain had given the other Dominions. "Do not let those terrible words be written again on the wall—"Too late!"

The British people are said to be cautious, Scotsmen are said to be cautious, but too much caution can bring as much disaster as too much recklessness."

If Britain trusted the people of India now she would be fully repaid. If she gave India the same Constitution suitable to her conditions that was enjoyed by other portions of the Empire, the people of India would for all time become loyal citizens of the British Empire.

HOPE AND PRAYER

He hoped and prayed for the day when that would come about, and he trusted every man in the United Kingdom did likewise. It would be worth their while.

India was the best customer this country had. The association between India and Glasgow had been close. "We employ a large number of your engineers. All our bridges have been built by you. What is more, we have an intimate connection in trade and commerce.

"It may be these benefits will continue that the common sense of the people of Britain and India will bring about a time when no Indian, however, loyal will require to make a speech such as I have to-night.

"May there grow in India a larger body of men of the same school of thought as myself, those determined that the association between the two countries may continue for many years and may India continue to be the pillar on which the Empire can rest."

Dominion Status, The Only Solution

SIR COWASJI'S WARNING TO BRITAIN

GLASGOW, July 29. (By Mail)

"You will require 12 supermen in India to look after the future Constitution. One mistake, one idiscretion will spell disaster. That is what has been giving me many sleepless nights. One mistake made within the next year or two will spell disaster not only for India, but for the Mother Country."

That was the outspoken view expressed by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Deputy Leader of the Independent Party in India, when he spoke at a dinner given in Glasgow to the delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Conference.

The only way of maintaining the Empire, he said, was to give India the same liberty of action as Britain had given the other Dominions. "Do not," he added, "let these terrible words be written again on the wall—'Too Late!'"

A strong plea for Britain to give India the same liberty of action as she had given to the other Dominions and Colonies was made in Glasgow last night by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, deputy leader of the Independent Party of India.

He was replying to a toast proposed by the Lord Provost (Sir Alexander B. Swan) at a dinner given in the Central Hotel by Glasgow Corporation to delegates from the oversea legislatures of the British Empire.

The Lord Provost and members of the Corporation met the party yesterday afternoon at Gleneagles Hotel, and motored with them on a tour of the Trossachs, which included an inspection of Loch Katrine.

BY CO-OPERATION

The Lord Provost who presided proposed "Our Guests—the Visitors from the Parliaments of the Empire," said this was, he thought, the first occasion the Corporation had entertained any guests on a Sunday evening.

Wishing the delegates success in their work, the Lord Provost said it was only by co-operation and goodwill, and not by the selfishness of either one country or another, that conditions all round could be improved.

There was no other city so Empire-minded as Glasgow. (Applause). He wanted them to feel that in this great city of specialised industries they did not talk "cheapness" but "quality," and as long as they talked quality they would say something which would not readily be forgotten.

They recognised that the primary producer was the man who had been hardest hit, and he was the man who had perhaps worked hardest and was the basis of the prosperity of every country.

HELP OF SCOTSMEN

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, in reply, said, there was no city better known or better thought of than Glasgow, both in his country and in the Dominions and Colonies.

Scotsmen, perhaps even more than Englishmen, had been responsible for the building up the Dominions and of India, and they had played no mean part. There had hardly ever been a Government of India without there being a Scotsman in it.

The Lord Provost had been pleased to refer to India as a Dependency. It was a subject which had loomed rather largely before the public eye during the last six months—at least in Great Britain. They from India in the present delegation had been greatly impressed by the friendly feelings that had been expressed in conversations with the other members representing the Dominions and Colonies.

He would say that India reciprocated those friendly feelings a hundredfold, and they had ever desired to be on the most friendly terms with the Dominions and Colonies.

EMPIRE WITHIN EMPIRE

India was not a country. It was itself an Empire—an Empire within an Empire. The British Empire without India could no longer be. Three-quarters of the population of the British Empired lived in India.

The instance of South Africa was one which was present in the minds of Indians. The South Africans fought against the British; they were defeated; but a wise and statesmanlike nation gave them a greater liberty than they had ever enjoyed before.

"I believe," the speaker declared, "in the common sense of the people of the United Kingdom. It is the greatest gift that Providence ever gave you—a gift which has been denied many countries in Europe."

It was that common sense amongst all classes, from the labourer to the highest that had saved this country on more than one occasion. It saved this country and the British Empire after the Boer War.

NOT SATISFIED

He would merely be misleading if he said that India as a whole was satisfied with the new Constitution which had become law. He represented the moderate school of thought, and he personally was the strongest advocate of British connection, and he hoped it would last for ever for the mutual benefit of India and this country.

But even his school of thought was not satisfied with the new Constitution. He wished he was in a position to say that even one of those who came from India to this country to help to frame the Constitution was satisfied with it.

"We have been told that Britons are proud of Canada, of Australia, New Zealand, and the other Colonies, and that they consider them equal partners in the Commonwealth of Nations, that it depends upon these great nations for support and help.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT

"The Constitution does not give us freedom, does not give us liberty to decide our own destiny. You have been told, and perhaps rightly, that it is a very great advance, but you will be told by other Indians it is not an advance.

"To put it very shortly, the human element is going to play the greatest part in the future Constitution of India, and whether or not the great advance is made will be decided by the way those men appointed to work the Constitution will act."

Super-men, the speaker declared, would be required for the work of Governors and Viceroy, and it was not easy to get supermen. If they did they would need them in their own country, and would not want to send them to India.

"Believe me, you will require 12 supermen in India to look after the future Constitution. One mistake, one indiscretion will meet with disaster. That is what has been giving me many a sleepless night."

THE ONLY WAY

One mistake made within the next year or two would spell disaster not only for India but for the Mother Country.

He was afraid he could only point out again the great ex-

(Continued in Col. 5)

TARAPOREVALA'S BOOK NOTES:
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SEX PROBLEMS IN INDIA
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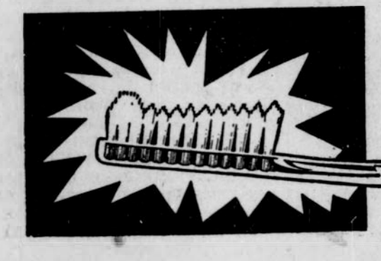
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Wanted More Improvement In Quality Of Sugarcane

Birla Says Scheme Of U. P. Government Will Benefit Industry And Agriculturists

DELHI, Aug. 18.

"The manufacture of sugar is now the second largest industry of our country. The total value of sugar produced in the country (including Gur) approximately this year to Rs. 43 crores. The output of factory-made sugar in India has risen from 228,000 tons in 1931-32 to 600,000 tons in 1934-35. One encouraging aspect of the growth of this industry has been that it has already reduced to the minimum the dependence of India on foreign sources for its requirements of sugar. The present annual requirement of refined sugar in India is estimated at about 900,000 tons. India produced about 800,000 tons of Sugar in 1934-35, including "Khandsari," sugar. Thus a very small margin is left for imported sugar which also is expected to disappear during the next season. What is more, it looks as if we will have to explore new markets for our surplus sugar, unless the consumption within the country increases materially."

Thus declared Mr. B. M. Birla in the course of his presidential address at the Third Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association held here to-day.

MARKETING BOARD.

"With a view to meet foreign competition," continued Mr. Birla, "effectively at the British Indian Ports, we were busy last year with the inauguration of a scheme for a Central Sugar Selling Organisation for organising the sale of North India Sugar at these Ports. It took a considerable time to thrash out the preliminaries and I am glad to be able to say that the nucleus of such an Organisation is now ready in the shape of "The Indian Sugar Marketing Board" and the machinery may be set working whenever we feel that the time is opportune and there is a consensus of opinion among us all in regard to its necessity.

MUTUAL BENEFIT.

"It may however be noted that as a result of the prolonged efforts made by the Association, the freights on Sugar to the various Ports have already been reduced considerably, thus enabling Indian Sugar to move to the distant Ports more freely. I take this opportunity to convey the thanks on behalf of the Industry to the various Railway and Steamship Companies for their sympathetic response to its representations, in mutual interest. The benefit to the Railways due to this change in their freight policy amounts to about Rs. 50 lakhs and to the industry, about Rs. 30 lakhs per year.

"It is gratifying to note, however, that the Sugar Committee is now undertaking a research scheme in collaboration with the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa (now being removed to Delhi), to tackle the problem of pests, and that steps are also being taken to accelerate the establishment of the Central Sugar Research Institute at Cawnpore. The Sugar Committee has also expressed the opinion that two annas out of every rupee of the Sugar Excise Duty should be assigned for the purpose of promoting research. Let me hope that the Government of India will accept the recommendation and thus enable comprehensive schemes of research work being undertaken before long.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CANE.

"I must also refer here to the efforts that are being made in some provinces, particularly in U. P. and Bihar to improve the cultivation and marketing of cane through schemes financed out of the grant made to those Governments from the Sugar Excise fund which has been created with the definite object of effecting improvements in cane-cultivation. The scheme of the United Provinces Government which is now before us appears no doubt to be ambitious, and if carried into effect with the co-operation of all, it may be of great benefit both to the Industry and to the Agriculturists. The "Better-Farming Societies," as they are called, each under the supervision of an expert and trained staff are bound to be of considerable value in giving a practical demonstration to the ryot of the advantages of better-cultivation methods. The factories also, it is hoped, will take full advantage of the advice of these experts and in their turn keep them acquainted with their own requirements. Thus with co-operation between the Government, the manufacturers and the cultivators, it is expected that these schemes will be really beneficial to the Industry."—United Press.

STATISTICS BOARD FOR SUGAR

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18.

A variety of subjects connected with the sugar industry in India were dealt with to-day in the course of a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. B. M. Birla of the Sugar Mills Association.

Among a number of resolutions passed at the meeting was one which urged the formation of an association which should issue consolidated monthly statements of total productions and of stocks held. In view of the likelihood of a tariff board being set up within two years to enquire into the position of the sugar industry, accurate statistics were necessary. —A. P.

Indian Central Cotton Committee Extends Its Activities

(Continued from page 12).

the very thorough manner in which its members are grappling with the problems facing them. Through the good offices of that body Indian cotton is now being used for purposes for which it was not even considered two years ago. At this end the Indian Central Cotton Committee recognises to the full the necessity for co-operating to the maximum extent possible with the Lancashire Committee. We are alive to the fact that the success of the measures undertaken in Lancashire has a direct bearing on the prosperity of the cotton grower in India.

You will see from the papers before you that the Bombay Government have responded to the representations of this Committee for the elimination by legislative action of Goghari cotton in the Surat tract by proposing to introduce at an early session of the Council a Cotton Control Bill which has for its object the prohibition of the cultivation of Goghari cotton, of its mixture with any other kind of cotton, of its possession or of its use for trading purposes. This Committee noted with considerable apprehension the serious danger to which the 1027 A.L.F. cotton crop in the Surat tract was exposed by the increasing spread in recent years of Goghari cotton but the timely action of the Bombay Government will now go a far way to stem its further invasion and save the cotton grower from the ruin with which he was threatened.

New Members Welcomed.

I do not wish to take up any more of your time by referring to the other subjects of importance or interest on the agenda as I am sure you are anxious to deal with them with as little delay as possible. I have, however, one more duty to perform and that is to extend a hearty welcome to the new members who have been appointed to this Committee since last we met. Mr. Durutti who took the place of Mr. Moore on the latter's retirement as the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has now resigned and been replaced by Mr. Sarantides. In Mr. J. Tinker who replaces Mr. E. J. W. Plummer, Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi who replaces Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. I. Thadani in place of Mr. W. J. Jenkins and Rao Bahadur D. Ananda Rao in place of Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, we welcome old friends though we shall naturally miss those gentlemen whose places they fill.

GOVERNOR REPLIES

Promises Legislation For Elimination Of Inferior Cotton In Surat Area

Addressing the session of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to-day, the Governor of Bombay, said:

"I am very glad to have a second opportunity of meeting you, and to hear an account of the progress made by your Committee during the year.

"I am well aware of the importance of your work and of the great benefit to the cotton trade and to the producers which would accrue if the objects at which you are aiming could be admitted. I am, therefore, in full sympathy with your efforts, and if my Government is not able, in all cases, to use the methods which you recommend for the attainment of those ends, you must not conclude therefrom that they are antagonistic or indifferent to those ends.

"The first problem is the elimination of inferior cotton from the Surat area. There is no question as to the necessity for this, if the better qualities are to get a good market. My Government is undertaking propaganda to assist your efforts in this direction and hope that this may be helpful. A Bill has, however, been drafted, though not yet finally approved, and it will be introduced as soon as possible after official sanction has been accorded to it.

"Your scheme to eradicate the Surat Boll worm was so far successful that it increased the output by over 25 per cent., and I congratulate you on this result and hope that your more recent scheme to popularise the cotton plant puller will be effective. Here, again, you have asked for legislation, but after careful consideration Government are of opinion that it would be unwise to undertake legislation for this purpose simultaneously with that required for the elimination of inferior cotton.

Barrage Proposal.

"Your recommendation that a compact area in Sind under the Lloyd Barrage should be set aside for the production of long staple cotton has been accepted by Government, and they have reserved the area south of the Jodhpur Railway for this purpose. They have not undertaken any legislation as they desire to see the result of organisation of seed supply and of marketing before deciding to do so. Personally, I believe these methods will have the required effect, but, if these fail to secure the desired result, Government will readily consider any representation you may have to make.

As regards the licensing of gins and presses to prevent the evils of mixing, which have done so much to spoil the reputation of Indian cotton, the Government of India are, as you say, not willing to undertake legislation. I am glad to say, however, that they have no objection to the preparation of such a Bill by the Government of Bombay. A Bill is, therefore, being prepared, and I hope it will be possible to introduce it during the coming session of the Legislative Council. I hope your Committee will give its support to the passing of this Bill, and also assist, in every way which is open to you, its proper and effective administration when it has become law.

Advantageous to Both.

"I am glad to note your cordial co-operation with the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, as I am sure that the encouragement of mutual trade will be advantageous to both countries. Lancashire is ready to make more use of Indian cotton, but it demands some uniformity as to quality, and your efforts in securing this result, which will greatly enhance the marketable value of Bombay cotton, have my wholehearted support".

TRIBUTE TO SIR T. V. ACHARYA.

I think this is probably the last meeting of this committee over which Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya will preside, and I would like to express my own personal admiration of the splendid work he has put in on your Committee to help the cotton growers and of the cotton industry generally. Further, if I might touch a personal note, I would also like to thank him very much indeed for the very good work he has done. He has always been very ready to help me with any information I wanted on the cotton trade of this country and I am most grateful to him and wish him every happiness and success.

Proposing a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor at the 31st meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Mr. S. D. Saklatwala said:—

In the unavoidable absence of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Vice-President of the Committee, the duty of proposing the vote of thanks to His Excellency has fallen upon me, one of its ex-Vice-Presidents, but I need not say that I consider this less a duty than a pleasure. Many Governors have honoured us in the past with their presence at our meetings but this is the first occasion on which the same Governor has attended two of our meetings. This I regard as a happy augury for the future.

I do not think I shall be contradicted when I say that whilst cotton is the premier industry of India it is the very life blood of the Bombay Presidency, whether looked at from the agricultural, industrial or commercial standpoint, and from the Head of this Administration as is now evident down to the poor agriculturist, the humble mill-hand and the dock labourer the main interest lies in cotton. I now ask you to pass a hearty Tote of Thanks with acclamation to His Excellency for the honour he has done us by his presence in our midst to-day.

EDITOR CLAIMS Rs. 500 DAMAGES

Suit Against Police Officials For Alleged Rough Handling

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 18.

News comes from Belgaum of a suit filed by the Congressite editor of "Tarun Bharat," a vernacular weekly of the place, for a claim of Rs. 500 against three police officials and the Secretary of State for India.

The complainant states that he was holding a meeting on a private ground when the police officials asked him not to hold the meeting. He is then reported to have told them that he was holding the meeting on a private place and that possibly police could not ask him not to hold a meeting there. He is further stated to have declared to them that if police had such power he wished not to infringe the law.

It is alleged in the plaint that police officials roughly handled the complainant. The complainant, therefore, has claimed damages of Rs. 500.

KARNAFULI AND ICHAMATI RISE

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 16

Due to heavy and incessant rains for about two weeks certain lowlying parts of the district have been flooded.

The situation at Gumairbill is reported to be causing anxiety, an extensive area having been submerged owing to the rise of the neighbouring rivers Karnafuli and Ichamati.—A.P.

SIKHS IN FREE FIGHT

LAHORE, August 18

News of a hand to hand fight between two parties of Mozhabi Sikhs, in which Cakwas and dangs were freely used has been received from village Bhora near Patti.

About 18 persons participated in the fight, several of whom received injuries.

The police being informed hurried to the spot and started investigation. Some arrests have been affected from members belongng to both the parties.—United Press.

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American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

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Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6.)

gress so as to enrich only the foreign speculator.

Roosevelt's Chances

In other matters, also, American politics are in a troubled sea, because of unexpected difficulties for the carrying out of the National Recovery programme. The expectation of a heavy cotton crop makes the problem of maintaining a minimum cotton price, by granting loans to cotton farmers if necessary, exceedingly complicated. Add to that the difficulty created by recent Supreme Court decisions, and the likely constitutional struggle between Federal rights and States' rights, and the chances of Roosevelt's return at the next Presidential election may prove to be more slender than is commonly believed. Of course, Roosevelt is still the leading favourite; and there is hardly a candidate on the other side who could wean the people from the President. But it is not a hazardous guess to say that the Democratic Party has not the same hold to-day on public opinion as it had only a year ago. The new taxes on Income and Inheritance, though passed by the Lower House, may meet with strenuous opposition in the Senate; and it will tax heavily all the ingenuity, diplomacy and 'savoire faire' of the White House to negotiate that measure into a law of the land.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, the All-Bombay Carrom Tournament will be held from August 24. Entrance fee for singles is As. 8 and for doubles As. 12 per pair. Entries accompanied by the requisite fees should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Tournament Committee, 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, before August 21.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Trade Buying And Short Covering At A Decline

BULLION EASY BUT GRAINS STEADY

Tin And Copper Firm

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

On Monday cross rates again moved upward.

TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton opened weak on disturbing political news and absence of the loan announcement. Prices however showed a rallying tendency in the labour session on trade buying and covering.

BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat was steady but linseed was quiet. Tin and copper were firm.

SAGGING TENDENCY IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat depressed by unfavourable political developments. Giltedged Securities showed a sagging tendency in the absence of support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	11.39
To-day's opening	11.27
Difference	—.12
To-day's closing	11.42
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	6.01
To-day's opening	6.01
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.03
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 204

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 19.

The absence of cotton loan announcement and disturbing political news caused feeling of nervousness early in the session resulting in considerable foreign selling and liquidation but subsequently the market took on better sentiment and prices rallied partially on covering and trade buying influenced by better outside cable.

Trading in October commenced at 11.27 i.e. 12 points lower than previous closing prices eased on increased selling pressure and liquidation with the price touching 11.26 thereafter the market developed better tendency and prices began to improve gradually on covering purchases and October recovered to 11.35 thereafter further rising to 11.40 on renewed covering.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.42 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 19.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.31/11.30) 11.27/11.27
December (11.21/11.20) 11.12/11.11
January (11.18/11.18) 11.09/11.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.01) 5.98
American December (5.86) 5.84
Egyptian October (7.79) 7.81
Egyptian November (7.79) 7.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Broach April-May fluctuated between Rs. 203/4 and Rs. 204-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 203-8 with New York futures 2 points down.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Aug 19

Groundnut oil Bhadarvo opened at Rs. 5/0/6, Ghanawala buying on Bombay and foreign higher advices to Rs. 5/0/9, up-country selling depressed prices to Rs. 5/0/3. Dull. Sugar Rs. 4/12, Corrugate Rs. 9/4. 10 ft Rs. 9/6. Round Rs. 5/8 to 5/11. Strong. Wire nails Rs 10/7.

ALL INDIA COTTON ACREAGE.

The following forecast is based reports on the condition of the cotton crop at the end of July of early August and does not relate to the entire cotton area of India. On the average of the last 10 years, the area reported in the first forecast has been 59.1 per cent of the total area reported in the final (Fifth) forecast.

Despription of Cotton.—

Oomras 1935 8,936,000; 1934 7,912,000; 1933 9,509,000; 1932 9,384,000; 1931 9,583,000.

Bengals 1935 2,899,000; 1934 2,952,000; 1933 2,504,000; 1932 2,121,000; 1931 2,631,000.

Americans 1935 947,000; 1934 746,000; 1933 788,000; 1932 705,900; 1931 721,000.

Others 1935 1,712,000; 1934 1,375,000; 1933 1,230,000; 1932 1,275,000; 1931 991,000

Total 1935 14,494,000; 1934 12,985,000; 1933 14,031,000; 1932 13,485,000; 1931 13,926,000.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	4.97
To-day's opening	4.97 7/8
To-day's closing	4.98

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	4.97 3/16
To-day's opening	4.97
To-day's closing	4.97 15/16
Difference	+.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	74.93
To-day's opening	74.93
To-day's closing	75.01
Difference	+.08

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 19.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4 97 and then improved to 4.97 9/16 on better support thereafter further advancing to 4.97 7/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97 15/16.

Franc opened 74.93 and then appreciated to 74.97 and eventually to 75.01.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.01.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 19

The market was quietly steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 1/16d	29d
Forward	29 1/16d	28 15/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 19.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-4) £7-0-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 19.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 19. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 1/8) 5.66 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.60) 37.60
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 7/8) 0.94
London on Shanghai	(1-6) 1-5 7/8
London on Milan	(60.37) 60.50
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Silver opened easy at Rs. 65/3, 65/4 and 65/8. Operators were disappointed by American attitude in London with the result that the market was subjected to heavy selling pressure the fall being further accentuated by disturbing foreign political news but subsequently prices partially rallied on comparatively better London cables and closed steady at Rs. 65/5, 65/6 and 65/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/9. 34/10/3 and 34/10/9. The market was quiet in the absence of wide movements in foreign exchanges while prices suffered a slight setback on easiness in franc and closed steady at Rs. 34/8/3, 34/8/3 and 34/9/0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 17-8-35	141000	132000
Receipts yesterday 17-8-35	12000	7000
Exports to date 17-8-35	110000	150000
Stock at Ports 16-8-35	1077000	2384000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-8-35	1097000	1106000
Stock at Liverpool 16-8-35	547000	965000
Visible Supply 16-8-35	2983000	5131000
Quantity in sight 16-8-35	217000	182000
Quantity out of sight 16-8-35	355000	376000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 63 5/8 and December 62 1/2. The market was quiet but steady with traders awaiting foreign crop news.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.86 7/8. Prices advanced on commission house buying and some foreign enquiry following unfavourable crop reports from abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 19.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£201 1/4 buyers £201 3/8 sellers. Irregular) £218 3/4 buyers £219 sellers. Firm

Linseed (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Steady) £15 13/16 buyers £15 7/8 sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) £36 to £36 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

(1) "India and China sold. America bought Market steady."

(2) "Prices remained unchanged America was a buyer of spot."

JUTE

August September New Crop (£17 5/8 sellers) £17 1/2 sellers.

Dunlop August (£22) £21 3/4 sellers

Lightning August (£19 15/16) £19 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 3/4 paid and sellers) 5 11/16 paid and sellers.

Forward (5 7/8 paid and sellers) 5 13/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata August (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 6 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 7 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 7 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m	6 6 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6 6 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6 7 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 0 6
Wheat May	4 5 3
Linseed September	6 6 9
Linseed May	6 11 0

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Neglected And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, August, 19.

Jutes ruled quiet. Coals were neglected. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government Securities were weak. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:— 3 per cent New Loan 1951/54 96/9; 3 per cent. Loan 1941 101/3; 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper 89/9; 3-1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 103/6 Rs. 4 per cent. Loon 1960/70 105/8; 5 per cent Loan 1935 100; 5 per cent 1940/43 109/8; 5-1/2 per cent. Loan 1938/40 107/13; 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 100/5.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 35/4;

Reserve Bank 124/4.

Railway:— Darjeeling Himalayan pref 102/8.

Jutes:— Agarpara ordy 26/6: Anglo India 447 small lots; Bally 205/8 small lots; Barnagore 149; Howrah 52/14; Hukumchand ordy 12/12; Hukumchand pref 110; Kamarhatty 523 ex div; Kanknarrah 460 small lot; National 22/10; Naithaty 402/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref 14/12; Patna Elec 17/12; Indian Iron and Steel 7/4. Sugars:—Buland 11/10 small lots; Cawnpore ordy 33/8 small lots; Samastipore 8/15. Teas: East India 10/4 small lots; Hasimara 39/4. Debentures: 7 per cent. 1917/27/47 Namburnadi Tea 10/8.

Prices In All Sections Depressed On Stock Exchange

GENERAL HESITATION DUE TO ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DEVELOPMENTS

Heavy Fall In Indian Loans

EFFECT OF REPORTS OF DISTURBANCES IN NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

On the Stock Exchange Italo-Abyssinian weakened developments caused general hesitation and as precautionary measures prices in nearly all sections were marked down.

Giltedged securities and Indian loans were especially lower, the fall in the latter being accentuated by reports of disturbances in North West Frontier.

Commodities were quite uninteresting but spot tin advanced owing to the scarcity of supplies

Wall Street opened firm but then most values tended easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, August 9, £99
Monday, August 12, £99
Tuesday, August 13, £98 1/2
Wednesday, August 14, £98 1/2
Thursday, August 15, £98 1/4
Friday, August 16, £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 19. 3-30 p.m.

The general tone was dull and easier owing to political advices from abroad Giltedgeds were weak though there was no selling pressure in evidence. Industrials were generally rather irregular

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 7/8) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/4) £107 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£106 3/8) £105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 3/8) £117

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-9) 22-0
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 1/2
Musical Industries (27-9) £7-0
Princhin Johnson (43-9) 42-6
Imperial Chemical (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-9) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (114-0) 113-6
Realisation 1930 (£80) £79 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (43-9) 43-3
University Ordinary (30-4 1/2) 29-9
Ford Motors (36-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Cable Wires (£8 1/2) £7 7/8
British American Tobacco (121-3) 121-3
Camera A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-3) 141-3
P and O S N Company Defd (18-9) 18-9
Distillers (94-6) 93-6
Bred and Dyers (10-3) 10-3
British Celanese (14-9) 14-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (57-6) 56-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Western Limited Ordinary (16-3) 16-0
Inter Nickels (£28 1/2) £28 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £103 1/2

COPPER SITUATION

Bombay, Aug 19

Copper this month has had quite a steady appearance despite the fact that owing to August holidays users in many instances showed little fresh interest. However in view of the recent developments in the United States and the encouraging statistical position, it is not altogether surprising that a fairly hopeful view is taken of the outlook over the remainder of the year. Current prices are by no means excessive and a further moderate morise can quite well take place without harming anybody. Producers are understood to take the view that a slow and gradual rise would be preferable to a sudden upward move, since the latter would be likely to have unfavourable repercussions tending to keep the market unsettled. The international situation is far from satisfactory but momentarily this tend to augment rather than diminish the demand for copper.

The Restriction plans appear to be working smoothly and although business is quiet, there are signs of steady demand alround and standard prices have been creeping up. Industrial conditions in the United States appear to be improving and there is a better tone in Wall Street. Sales of copper for Home consumption in America last month amounted to 75,000 tons, which is one of the best months for a long time and of course if domestic sales continue to be reasonably good, it removes any danger of America desiring to break the Restriction Agreement.

We consider to-day's prices still low and that a gradual rise should take place.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 19.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 1/4) £97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115) £115
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£12 1/2) £12

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-6) 22-6
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 30-6

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £16 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (51-9) 50-9
Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (272-6) 272-6
Goddar New (208-9) 205-0
Moddar New (74-4 1/2) 74-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (258-9) 258-9
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (166-3) 166-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (41-10 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (66-10 1/2) 63-9
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-3) 5-3
Shell Transport (74-4 1/2) 74-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (26 7/8) 26 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49 3/4) £49
L M Fred (£20 1/2) £20
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £21
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £134 1/4
London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 19.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 43 3/8) dol 43 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 17 7/8) dol 18 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 44 5/8) dol 44 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 103) unquoted.

ESCAPES FROM POLICE LOCK-UP

POONA, Aug. 19.

Mirdad Shah, a Pathan burglar who was arrested in Rastaspeth a fortnight back, following an armed burglary wherein pistol shots were fired, escaped from the police lock-up at 6 this morning by scaling the walls of the latrine in the police station.

The police Intelligence Department officers combing the whole of the city.

A Reward of Rs. 250 has been offered for his arrest.—United Press.

Murderer Of Zamindar Gets Life Sentence

RATNAGIRI (By Mail)

Mr. N. R. Gundil, Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, has pronounced judgment in the trial of Ganu Tanu Chandarkar who was alleged to have murdered Narso Ramchandra Pethe, a rich landlord and money lender of Parchuri, about three years ago. The Sessions Judge has convicted the accused of murder and dacoity and sentenced him to transportation for life on the first count and seven years' rigorous imprisonment on the second count.—A. P.

Rate-War Reaches Further Stage

RESULT OF NEW DEVELOPMENT MAY BE REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WHEAT

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

Despite the negotiations proceeding between the shippers and carriers for an amicable settlement regarding freight rates, the rate-war which commenced early this month appears to have advanced to a further stage.

A coal vessel now discharging at Karachi Port is understood to have been approached by a few leading Indian shippers with a view to the transport of wheat to Calcutta; also an English firm with 20,000 bags of wheat intended for Bombay is stated to be contemplating the chartering of their own vessel.

The cumulative result of these developments may be further reduction of wheat rates from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 3-8.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

S.S. "Mooltan," Captain E. P. Lyndon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Sydney via Colombo.

S.S. "Mayebashi Maru," Captain H. Taguchi, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, arrived from Yokohama via Colombo.

S.S. "Statira," Captain W. J. Griffith, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., arrived from Bunbury.

S.S. "Golconda," Captain B. C. Brown, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. "Burdwan," Captain T. E. Daniel, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from London via Aden.

S.S. "City of Baroda," Captain L. Nicoll, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., arrived from Liverpool via Port Said.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. "City of Kobe," Agents G. V. Harris, Agents James Finlay and Co., sailed for Karachi, Calcut and Cochin.

S.S. "Elysia," Captain F. H. Henderson, Agents Grahams Trading Co., sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S.S. "Conte Verde," Captain G. Mauri, Agents Lloyd Triestino, sailed for Trieste via Suez.

S.S. "Gazana," Captain C. L. Hazeldin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Rangoon via Alleppey.

S.S. "Statira," Captain W. G. Griffith, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., sailed for Basra.

LOADING.

S.S. "Pres Adams" for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. "Gazana," for Alleppey and Colombo

MONSOON STRONG IN PUNJAB

Heavy Rain Likely To Continue In Assam And North Bengal

POONA, Aug. 19.

Monsoon has been strong in the Punjab, Hills of the United Provinces, North Bengal, Assam, north Burma & Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, east and north Punjab, Konkan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar, local in upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, southwest Punjab, north-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, Sind, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and north Madras coast while a few falls occurred in lower Burma, west central India, Central Provinces, Baluchistan, east Rajputana and southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Mergui 1 1/2; Bhamo 1; Cherrapunj 11; Dhubri 4; Dinajpur 3; Tezpur 1; Roorkee 1 1/2; Nagpur, Bahraich and Dehradun 1 each; Naushara and Ludhiana 2 each; Sialkot 1 1/2; Hissar and Khanpur 1 each; Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mysore and Vellore 2 each; Bombay 1 1/2.

FORECAST

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in North Burma, Assam, north Bengal, and along and near the western Himalayas. Local falls of rain will also occur in the Peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Assam and north Bengal during the next 36 hours —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .003 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.1 degrees (2.8 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.1 degrees (1.7 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 94 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 101 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 1.58 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.99 inches

Total rainfall during the year 56.80 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-8-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DELIMITATION COMMITTEE

Tentative Programme For Tour In India

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

A tentative programme has been drawn up for the Hammond Committee on delimitation based on the Provincial Governments' replies. The committee holds its first meeting in Simla on September 30 and then considers its programme. According to the tentative plan, the committee will hear the Punjab Government's case in Simla and thereafter visit Peshawar, Lucknow, Ranchi, Shillong, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur, Bombay and Karachi, returning to New Delhi.

Sir Laurie Hammond's visit to Burma is likely to take place in the middle of the tour when, after visiting Shillong, he is likely to proceed to Rangoon where he will stay less than a week and have discussion with the Burma Government. He will return from Rangoon and rejoin his colleagues in Calcutta and resume the tour programme in India.

"ROBBER KING" AND HIS TRIBESMEN

Root Cause Of Gandab Road Trouble In Frontier

NATHIAGALI, August 19.

The root cause of the Gandab Road trouble appears to have been due to two notorious outlaws Chimnal and Mahmood, who after committing murders settled in the district, being harboured in the Safi Territory. Pressure on the Safi tribes not to allow these criminals, it is stated, led to the collection of tribal bad characters and adventures under the banner of Badshahgul, the eldest son of the Haji of Turangzai calling himself "the Robber King".

Demonstration against the Gandab Road repairs necessitated military action as a result of which some tribesmen dispersed. Further news of any fresh developments has not been received.

A few days ago Chimnal's gang, armed outlaws, while removing about 500 yards of telephone wire encountered a party of the Frontier Constabulary near Matter village on the Peshwar border leading to exchange of fire in which one gangster was wounded and the remaining escaped.—A. P.

A Conditional Release

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Government has directed the release of Mr. Narasimhachari, Coconada Conspiracy Case prisoner, undergoing treatment in the Government General Hospital, Madras, on condition, among others, that he will present himself to police office authorised in this behalf once a month and he will not quit East Godavery District without the written permission.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Lakshmipathi (Congress) moved adjournment of the Madras Legislative Council in respect of the health of the prisoner in the last session of the Council.—A. P.

Dohad: R. S. Ramkishan, the manager and engineer-in-Chief of the G. B. S. Railway performed the opening ceremony of the Railway institute at Dabhoi on the 13th inst..

Further Drop In Securities

3-1/2 P. C. Paper Quoted At Rs. 89/8 Power And Andhras Give Way

STEEL SHARES WEAK ON LIQUIDATION

BOMBAY: Monday: August 19.

Pessimistic outlook of the Tri-Partite Conference again influenced heavy selling in the Government Securities to-day and 3-1/2 per cent., which closed at Rs. 92-7 on Saturday, changed hands as low as Rs. 90-8 to-day. At this level, there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 90-14, but renewed selling pressure again weakened prices to Rs. 90-2.

Expectations of the eleventh hour efforts of the Three-Power Conference at Paris to effect amicable settlement failed to induce to any buying. Large quantities of funds are to flow into the market next month by repayment of the Treasury Bonds and loans and the Reserve Bank is also reported bent upon maintaining cheap money conditions but general confidence is impaired at the moment, and there seems no indication of any important support. The Market is becoming liquidated and with improved technical situation, there may be temporary rise, but unless and until Banks step in and support the market, there seems no justification to look for higher levels, except some natural reaction after the recent drop about 4 per cent.

The weakness in Government Securities influenced some liquidation in shares. The Share Market opened steady to-day, but under steady selling pressure Tata Power, Andhra and Steel Shares declined. At the decline there was less business and the market was flat.

3-1/2 per cent. Paper opened to-day at Rs. 91-14, and immediately declined to Rs. 90. At this level there was some coving on Calcutta account, which rallied prices to Rs. 90-14.

Tata Steel Deferreds declined to Rs. 591-4 from Rs. 605, while Ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 140 improved to Rs. 140-8. Tata Power shares which closed at Rs. 1,611 on Saturday, were done at Rs. 1,585, when there appeared some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1,590. Similarly Andhra shares also ruled weak. Mill and Cement shares were easy. Towards the close there was some covering by Shorts, which resulted in a partial recovery.

In the evening there was further heavy selling in Government Paper and 3-1/2 per cent. Paper was sold at Rs. 89-8 on lower London opening advices.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Aug. 19

100 Ahm. Advance	285 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	757 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	229 6
100 Central India	268 2
100 Colaba	126 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	360 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	103 12
100 Gokak	175 0
1000 Hindustan	1655 0
100 Indore	66 4
100 Khatau	72 8
100 Kohinoor	192 8
250 Laxmi	637 8
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	797 8
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	122 8
100 Oosmanshahi	48 12
100 Phoenix	300 0
25 Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000 Sholapur	2275 0
50 Simplex	69 6
100 Swadeshi	152 8
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1320 0
1000 Western	850 0
BANKS.	
100 Reserve Bank	125 8
50-100 Baroda	98 0
25-50 Central IND	35 12
500 Imperial	1490 0
125-500 Im. Con.	372 8
50-100 India	120 8
5 Union	5 8
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	35 4
70 Gwalior	123 12
160 Indian	466 4
40 Katni Def.	2000 0
40 Katni Ord.	402 8
75 Okha	257 8
10 Punjab	25 0
100 Shahabad	481 4
70 United	117 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 4
15-75 New India	42 0
200 Oriental	4400 0
10-100 Vulvan	7 4
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	153 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1751 4
10 Ajmer	10 6
50 Bombay Tram	145 15
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 12
100 Karachi	229 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	196 0
100 Tata Hydro	178 2
1000 Tata Power	1602 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	895 0
100 Amr. Patty	121 0
100 C Province	87 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	73 8
100 Mandra Bhon	92 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500 Tapty Valley	777 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	26 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	596 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	141 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	155 0
50 Belapur Sugar	340 0
250 Bombay Steam	303 12
125 Bombay Burma	317 8
50 Bombay Burma Conty	103 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 19

Century 228 230 228 229/6
Bombay Dyeing 755 757 752 756 751 753 757
Kohinoor 192 190 190 192/8
Central India 270 266 268 267 268
New Great 126 123 125 122/8
Simplex 70 68 69/6
Swadeshi 152
Bundi 35/10 35/14 38/4 35/2
I Cement 462 465 461 463 466
Punjab 25/8 24/14 25
Shahabad 477 475 477 481
Andhra 1747 1740 1750 1741 1737 1751
Tata Hydro 178 176/4 177/8 178/2
Tata Power 1600 1594 1585 1592 1590 1605 1602
Tram Ord 146/6 145 141
T Steel Defd 602 601 605 590 597 592 600 596
T Steel Ord 141/8 142 141/4 140 141 140/4 141
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 150 150/12 150/8
Bellapur 338 335 336 340
B Steam 305 303
B Burma 317 313 315 317/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 19

The local silver market was easy to day on account of utter absence of any buying. Prices declined on general liquidation. Those who are looking for a rise on the support of U. S. Government are still holding purchases and unless the market is thoroughly liquidated, there is no likelihood of any sustained improvement. The gold market was quietly steady with a limited turnover. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-5 15/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 14 0
Shravan delivery	64 14 9
Bhadarva delivery	65 2 0
Ready gold	34 10 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 10 0
Aso delivery	34 10 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug 17

August 65.85 plus 35
Septemb er 65.75 plus 35
December 66.40 plus 40

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug 17

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2-15-6
50 Bombay Telephone	107 4
100 Indian Bleaching	110 0
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	583 12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	611 4
15 Scindia	11 11
30 Premier Construction	81 6
25 Tata Oil	18 8
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82 8
5 p.c. Central India	512 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 2
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1/2 Tata Power	1430 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	847 8

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by trade buying. Prices declined partially on realising. The Chicago wheat market was nervous on unfavourable weather reports and lost two cents per bushel while operators in cotton market refused to take any definite position pending official loan announcement.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 11.30. The opening level was the lowest for the day as steady buying resulted in a rise of 19 points and October was quoted 11.49 which was the highest level for the day. At this level there was some realising which declined prices 10 points from the highest level and the market, closed at a net rise of 4 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.80c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.65c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

An orderly declined followed the recent Government report on the liquidation of long accounts and slightly increased hedging and scattered selling on the expectation of a decline under the weight of the crop movement. The decline strengthened the technical position and a sudden spurt of covering and re-buying, after the Bankhead's statement that he was confident of a twelve-cent loan announcement immediately after the enactment of the A.A.A. amendments, found offerings comparatively scarce. Later advices from Washington repeating predictions of an announcement, left the amount uncertain and caused nervous fluctuations.

Meanwhile, hot weather has checked insect activity and, with most traders feelings that the crop for the first half of August has made better than the usual progress, many are talking of yield prospects around 12,000,000 bales.

Fairly good business was reported in some lines of grey cloths and general business reports remain encouraging.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.49 plus 14 (11-23 a.m.)
Lowest 11.30—05 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.03 plus 01
Lowest 6.01—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market nervous awaiting loan advices. Do not believe that further advance will be maintained.

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co. have received the following cables from their foreign friends:

New York: "Despite department opposition extraordinary political pressure indicates early if not immediate announcement twelve sent loan. Doubt much market effect. Weather fairly favourable but considerable deterioration Texas Oklahoma."

Liverpool: "Hedge-selling and also, Bombay selling and local liquidation met with trade calling. Closed quiet."

Liverpool: "Large short interest now covered fearing 12 cent loan. Impossible forecast Washington's ultimate announcement, but even with 12 cent loan do not expect material advance with hedge pressure increasing, market now technically weak."

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

Memphistenn: Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt Central Belt, scattered showers West Texas more rain expected. Expect some decline.

GOKUL-ASTAMI HOLIDAY

All Markets and Banks will remain entirely closed on Wednesday, the 21st instant it being Hindu holiday of Gokul-Astami.

U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION

Figures For July

	Bales.
1935	392,000
1934	363,000
1933	600,000
1932	279,000
1931	451,000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
October 109 December 96 January 93 March 97 May 93 at Cross Rate 4.97
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 206 Liverpool May 1936 5.83 Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 206 New York May 11.15 Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.97

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point on Saturday with October 6.03. Traders were bewildered by loan uncertainties and the demand was poor. Later on there was hedge-selling and also Bombay selling and local long liquidation which met with trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a decline of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.61d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 5.44, January 5.14 and March 5.08.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Business in Egyptian cotton market was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point higher and spot cotton price was 8.18. Uppers futures gained one point and spot cotton prices were 2 points up at 7.37d. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Speculation over the imminence of loan announcement and conflicting opinion over it caused irregularity in prices but they finally ended in an advance on trade buying and shorts covering. After the close of the market Senator Bankhead has issued another statement that the loan announcement by the Administration will be made to-day.

Weather reports are fairly favourable, although there are complaints insufficient rains causing deterioration in the Western Belt.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 19.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug. Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 April.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 269 3/4
Banks selling T T 267 3/4
Banks buying T T 265
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/2
Banks buying T T 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 10 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.97 17th instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 3/8 19th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 15/16 19th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 19th instant
Java/London 7.28 1/2 19th instant
London/Paris 74.93 17th instant
London/Belgium 29.43 17th instant
London/Switzerland 15.18 17th instant
London/Italy 60.37 17th instant
London/Berlin 12.30 1/2 17th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 17th instant
London/New York 4.97 3/16 17th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.32 17th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm.
Gold £7-0-2 1/2 16th instant £7-0-4 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 29 16th instant 29 1/16 17th instant
Silver London Forward 29 16th instant 29 1/16 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 3/4 16th instant 65 3/4 17th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 16th instant 5/8 per cent 17th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 16th instant 3/4 per cent 17th instant.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 16th Aug 1,488 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8 1934 2,477,190 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,462,790 bales
Increase 30,400 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 17

Broach J/A opening 226; highest 227 1/2; lowest 225 1/4; closing 226
Broach A/M 1936 opening 207; highest 207 1/4; lowest 205 3/4; closing 205 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 187 1/4; highest 187 1/2; lowest 186; closing 186
Bengal D/J opening 135 1/2; highest 135 1/2; lowest 134 1/2; closing 134 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 24
Tejimandi for Broach settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 4
Tejimandi for Broach settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York cotton prices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 206 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 205/4 and declined to Rs. 204/8 on long liquidation The market was nervous and operators are awaiting cotton loan announcement. There is more disposition to sell in cotton on account of favourable weather both here and in America

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but the market opened unchanged. The local market was quiet and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 204 on scattered selling. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	223 8 0
Broach A/M.	203 8 0
Oomra D/J	182 8 0
Bengal D/J	132 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal—					
Broach No. 2	232	229	225		220
Punjab-Ame	253	250	246		241
Surat	304	301	297		292
Rajpipla	304	301	297		292
Navsari	309	306	302		297

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Scattered showers
CENTRAL: Heavy rains
WEST: Scattered showers

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Aug 19

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	1900	13050

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 19

Bengal Superfine	151/152
Bengal Fine	144/146
Bengal F G	140/141
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144/146
Sindh-Punjab F G	140/141
Wardha-Hingt	207/208
Nagpur/Savner	209/210
Pundhurna	197/198
Yeotmal	197/198
Arvi	195/196
Ellichpur	195/196
Berar	193/195
Khamgaon	195/197
Mulkapur	192/193
Khandesh	192/193
Jalna/Sailu	192/193
Burwah/Sanavad	195
Broach Fine	225/230
Punjab/American	235/240
Punjab/American mix	220/225
Cambodia	230/230
Miraj/Sangli	230/235
Compta Good	245/250
Bagalkot	235/240
Kampala	335
Busoga	333
Jinja	325
Manza	315/320
New Manza	314

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	17-8-35	This year.
Khandesh	...	254,038
Central India	600	110,609
Barsi and Nagar	64	108,791
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	46,802
Berar	53	403,522
Central Provinces	...	96,775
Total Oomras	717	1,020,537
Dholera	...	195,913
N.-W. Provinces	...	35,177
Rajputana	190	51,313
Sind-Punjab	50	332,462
Broach	408	133,124
Coompta and Dharwar	216	93,127
Westerns-Northerns	106	74,064
Cocoanada	...	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	203	85,863
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	74,754
Egyptian and African	2,072	380,584
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	3,962	2,481,152

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th August

In full-pressed Bales.

	17-8-35	This year.
Europe	452	407,729
Japan and China	1,476	1,153,189
Coast Ports	...	30,480
Up-country by Rail	...	284,028
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	5,897
Total	1,928	1,881,323

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug 19

Wheat	2,994 cwts.
Linseed	561 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	73 cwts.
Gingellyseed	69 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,887 cwts.
Poppyseed	234 cwts.
Castorseed	4,658 cwts.
Rice	12,763 cwts.
Myrabollams	925 cwts.
Cottonseed	382 cwts.
Mowraseed	499 cwts.
Gram	1,131 cwts.
Joowar	1,762 cwts.
Bajree	749 cwts.
Coal	311 tons.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Aug 19

New York market.
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents
Bombay market
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 80
Copper sheets Rs. 35
Copper Arno Rs. 35-4-0
Tone:—Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 19

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1951/54 New Loan 96/8
3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/2
4 per cent 1943 107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B B T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was weak on heavy selling. Opened at Rs. 91/14 declined to Rs. 90 and closed at Rs. 90/14.

Local prices being out of parity with 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling loans were sent to London and prices were quoted £2 1/4 lower. This decline has depressing effect here and 3 1/2 per cent paper was done at Rs. 89/8.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Shares:—
Elec Auto Lite Co Aug 19 26 5/8; Aug 12 27
Int'l Tel and Tel Aug 19 12 1/2 Aug 12 12
Studebaker Corp Aug 19 4 1/8; Aug 12 3 7/8
United Corp Aug 19 6 5/8; Aug 12 5
Bonds:—
Argentine 6 per cent of 1960 Aug 19 96 1/2 Aug 12 96 3/4
Brazil 7 per cent of 1952 Aug 19 18 3/4; Aug 12 19
Chile 6 per cent of 1960 Aug 19 13 1/2; Aug 12 13 1/4
Denmark 4 1/2 per cent of 1962 Aug 19 90; Aug 12 90 1/2
Finland 6 per cent of 1945 Aug 19 104 3/4; Aug 12 104 1/2
Italy 7 per cent of 1951 Aug 19 75; Aug 12 77
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent of 1954 Aug 19 100 Aug 12 99 3/4

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

(Through Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co. Maharani Road Indore):—

INDORE, Aug. 18.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat, Seeds and Cotton rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass. Rs. 22—24.
Wheat Malwi, Rs. 18—22.
Wheat Pissi. Rs. 17—18.
Gram Rs. 17—18.
Juwar, 14—15.
Bajra, Rs. 17—18.
Teelseed, Rs. 45—50.
Linseed Bold brown, 26—27.
Lentles. Rs. 17—18.
Oilcakes Malwi, Rs. 16—17.
Oilcakes Mills. Rs. 15—16.
Towar, Rs. 22—24.
Ajwan, Rs. 25—26.
Moong green, Rs. 18—20.
Moong Black, Rs. 10—12.
Cottonseed, Rs. 15—16.
Maize, Rs. 9—10.
Jagree Kolhapur. Rs. 45—50.
Chills, Rs. 72—120.
Ghee, Rs. 230—270.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal, Rs. 95—102.
Cotton Nimari, Rs. 75—85.
Cotton Broach opening per Candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 202.
Cotton Broach closing Rs. 205.
Satan per than—
Hukumchand 3/15—Kalyanmal 3/12—Rajkumar 3/12—Swadeshi 3/10—Binod 4—Malwa 4/2—State 3/15.
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/8.
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/6.
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12.
Tea rate per lb.
Lipton 0/9 to 1/12—Brook Bond 0/7 to 1/18, Chandra Brand 0/7 to 1/4.

Shares—
100 P. N. Bhandari L. State Mills, Rs. 52.
100 Indore Malwa United Mills, Rs. 65.
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd., Rs. 192.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ordy., Rs. 142.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Pref. Rs. 112.
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd., Rs. 2/8.
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 42.
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Rs. 101.
100 Binod Mills Ltd., Rs. 153.
50 Uniter Prof. Agri. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rs. 12/8.
25 Indore Co-operative Press, Rs. 2.
25 Co-operative Dairy. Re. 1.
25 Bank of Indore Ltd., Rs. 33.
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd., Rs. 13.

Share market declining. No ready transaction in local market. Co-operative shares purchasing co-operative companies.

Bullion.—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 35/12.
Silver per 100 tolas Pat. Rs. 65.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Pow and Lt Common	9
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent P A	39
Amer Forn Power Common	9
Amer Forn Power Gold D	76
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	40
Electric Bond Common	20
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	77
Consolidated Gas	24
Columbia Gas	14
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	86
United Corporation	7
American Tel and Tel	141
Western Union Telg	49 3/4
Radio Corporation	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	25
Baltimore and Ohio	17
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania	29 1/2
Union Pacific R R	103
Great North Pfd	22
National Distillers	28
Hiram Walker	29
Western Electric Inst	17
Goodyear Tyre	21
Amer Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	80
Sperry Corporation	12
Kelvinator	12 1/2
Mesta Machine	31
Du Pont de Nemours	112
Int Tel and Tel	12
Bendix Aviation	16
U S Rubber	14
Allis Chalmers'	39
Bethlehem Steel	36
United States Steel	44 1/4
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	38
Int Nickel of Canada	28 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	18
Kennecott Copper	23
Cerr de Pasco	56
Ford Motors of Canada & A	27 1/2
General Motor	42 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	32
St Oil of N J	47
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	12 1/4
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	18
Eaton Mfg	23
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	32 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	435
General Foods	35
National Dairy	15 1/2
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	100
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	97
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	103
Tokyo Elec Lt 6 per cent 1953	81
Common Wealth of Australia 4 1/2 per cent 1956	98
Can National Railway 5 per cent 1969	116
Can National Railway 4 1/2 per cent 1956	112
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	106

Market strong and active. It is possible that anti-holding bill will not be enacted. No change is expected in American silver purchase policy.

Total business 1 1/4 million.

U. S. COTTON LOAN

Bombay, Aug. 19

Latest cables received here state that Senator Bankhead expects cotton loan announcement to-day. The local cotton market is anxiously awaiting this announcement as the market opinion is divided.

Announcement of a 12 cent loan is not favoured by the U. S. Administration but political pressure is brought by a group of Southern Senators. Continuance of a 12 cent loan is feared to have too much adverse effects of on exports of American cotton and stocks will keep on increasing which are bound to be an adverse price factor. It remains to be seen whether political pressure succeeds or economic reason weighs.

WEEKLY TRADE OUTLOOK

Bombay, Aug 19

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Cotton: "Large short interest now covered fearing 12 cent loan. Impossible forecast Washington's ultimate announcement, but even with 12 cent loan do not expect material advance as with hedge pressure increasing, market now technically weak."

Wheat: "Reports of frost damage Canada and drought Argentine holding market. Moderately bullish."

Copper: "Undertone good; would buy on breaks. Technical position improved. Trend still uncertain, depending policy American Government."

Rubber: "Still looks higher long run."

Sugar: "Dull and featureless."

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 19

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/14; Highest Rs. 33/4; Lowest Rs. 32/8/6; Closing Rs. 32/12

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6; Highest Rs. 6/7; Lowest Rs. 6/5/6; Closing Rs. 6/6/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 41/2; Highest Rs. 42/6; Closing Rs. 42

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/11/3; Highest Rs. 6/11/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/10/6; Closing Rs. 6/10/1 1/2

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/15; Highest Rs. 24; Lowest Rs. 23/11; Closing Rs. 23/14

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/13/6; Lowest Rs. 2/13/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 2/14

No transaction.—
Grain market steady. Purchasing Gujrat.
Cloth and Cotton market, declining.
Cotton stock 13,000 Bales. Mills buyin.
Weather rainy.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1935

Governor's Tribute To Cotton Commttee

Securing Better Return For Product Of Cultivator's Toil

In the course of his presidential address at the 31st meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Comittee, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya outlined the problems facing the Committee.

He narrated the activities of the Committee and gave a list of problems which engaged its attention.

Referring to the Committee's recommendation for the formation of a compact block of 300,000 acres in the Barrage areas of Sind for the production of long staple cotton, the President observed, "We must confess to a feeling of disappointment that the measures advocated by the Local Government to secure the end which the Committee had in view, have not been backed by proposals for legislation."

The Governor of Bombay, who presided at the meeting, referred to problems of the Committee and assured the members that he had full sympathy with the Committee's efforts to improve the cotton trade.

Regarding the problem of elimination of inferior cotton in the Surat area His Excellency said that a Bill has been drafted by Government to help the Committee in this respect.

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said:—

It is once again my privilege to tender to Your Excellency on behalf of the Indian Central Cotton Committee a cordial welcome to this meeting and to express to you our deep sense of appreciation of this further proof of your interest in our work. We are fully sensible of the fact that your presence amongst us to-day has only been rendered possible at the sacrifice of considerable personal inconvenience and much valuable time and whilst regretting that we should be the cause of these we are nevertheless gratified that these considerations have not been permitted to stand in the way of your attending this meeting.

It is no little encouragement to the members of this Committee in general and to the businessmen of Bombay in particular who ungrudgingly devote so much of their time and thought to its many-sided problems to find the Head of the Government of this Presidency evincing so deep an interest in the work of which they bear so large a share. We heartily appreciate the personal touch which you, Sir, and your predecessors in office have maintained with this body and we make bold to entertain the hope that the cordial relations thus established will continue in the years to come.

It also gives me great pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper and the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli who, in order to be with us to-day, have doubtless had to set aside other pressing calls on their time. We thank them for this evidence of their interest in our work.

Committee's Activities.

On the last occasion, not so long ago, when Your Excellency was pleased to honour us with your company I was privileged to acquaint you with the nature of the work undertaken by this Committee, with its aims, its aspirations and its successes in the field of cotton improvement in all its aspects. Thanks to the willing and hearty co-operation of every member on this body not only has the work to which it has set its hand been further advanced and in some instances even completed, but our activities have also greatly expanded and extended in several new directions.

I can do no more than barely mention some of the subjects which this Committee has dealt with since your last visit to us. Combating of the spread of inferior types of cotton in the better stapled cotton tracts in Gujerat and parts of the Central Provinces, finding of wider markets for Indian cotton, the possibility of growing long staple cotton in short stapled tracts, measures for improving the accuracy of cotton forecasts, the examination of the possibility of using short staple cotton for the manufacture of artificial silk—these are some of the problems which have been engaging our attention.

In pursuance of its aims the Committee has never wavered from its established policy which is to endeavour to secure a better return for the product of his toil to the grower who, unfortunately, both by temperament and circumstance, is ill equipped to help himself.

Progress Reports.

As is usual at our monsoon meeting we take stock of the work done during the past year on the various schemes financed by the Committee and for this reason, as you will see, progress reports figure prominently in the agenda of this meeting. In the consideration of these reports, however, our work has been greatly simplified, as they have already been carefully examined by Sub-Committees, whose recommendations are now before you.

The Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the recommendation of this Committee for the formation of a compact block of 300,000 acres in the Barrage areas of Sind for the production of long staple cotton is one of the subjects on the agenda of this meeting.

Whilst we appreciate the very thorough manner in which this question has been dealt with by the Local Government and the officers of the Departments concerned, we must confess to a feeling of disappointment that the measures advocated by the Local Government to secure the end which the Committee has in view have not been backed by proposals for legislation. I shall not anticipate discussion on this important subject but I have no doubt that Your Excellency will give due consideration to the views of the Committee if it is decided to refer the question once again to the Local Government.

Licencing of Gins

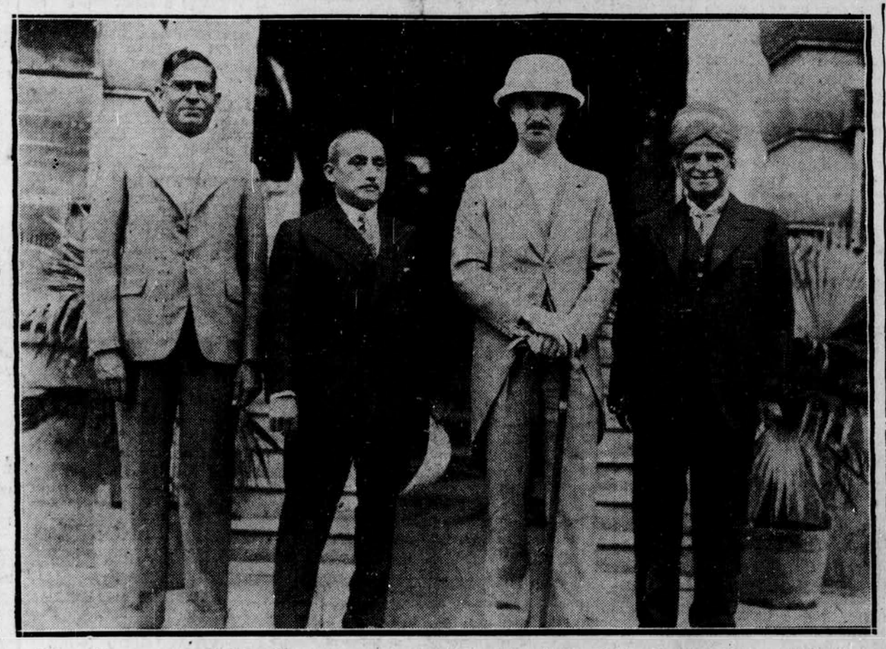
Another important subject on our agenda is the licencing og gins and presses and members will note that the Government of India are not prepared to undertake central legislation for the introduction of a system of licensing gins and presses—a measure which we considered necessary in the interests of the cotton trade. We can derive some satisfaction, however, from the fact that the Bombay and the Central Provinces Governments are contemplating with the approval of the Government of India the question of introducing such a measure in their Provincial Legislative Councils. It is understood that the Central Provinces bill has already been framed. We trust that as the beneficial effects of their action become gradually apparent other Local Governments will not be slow in following suit.

Yet another subject in which we are keen by interested is the revival of the system of early morning broadcast of commercial news pertaining to cotton. We are not aware if there are considerations, other than financial, which stand in the way of acceptance of our recommendation, but I am sure that the subject is receiving the careful consideration of the Government of India.

Needs of Co-operation.

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, which was established in 1932 in England with the object of extending the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire, is steadily forging its way ahead in pursuance of this policy. Its first Annual Report, published early this year, contains a fund of useful information which is evidence of

(Continued on page 9).



The Governor of Bombay opened the 31st Session of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on Monday at the Committee's premises at Vulcan House, Ballard Estate. Lord Brabourne snapped with Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya (in turban), the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. K. Rama Reddy left.

ONLY WAY TO INDEPENDENCE

Workers And Peasants Must Organise To Secure Their Demands

(From A Correspondent).

During the last week two meetings of the Textile Workers were held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, one on Thursday and the other on Saturday on DeLisle Road and Fergusson Road Maidans respectively. Mr. Karnik presided over the former and Mr. Bhise over the latter. The meetings were addressed by Messrs. V. G. Kulkarni, S. D. Patil, Varaskar and Miss Maniben Kara.

At the Delisle Road meeting a resolution was unanimously passed supporting the strike of the Pralhad Mill workers and condemning the action of the millowner for not having paid the workers' wages.

It was stressed upon the workers that they must actively participate in the work of the Union not merely by attending Union meetings and paying the Union dues but also by coming forward to shoulder the responsibility of the administration of the Union.

Protest Against Ruikar's Sentence.

At the Fergusson Road meeting Miss Maniben Kara moved a resolution condemning the heavy sentence inflicted on Mr. Ruikar the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and demanding his immediate release. The speakers explained the significance of the independence resolution. They asserted that the workers stood for complete national independence.

In explaining the methods for attaining independence the speakers dwelt on the inefficiency of the Gandhian method of spinning Khaddar, etc., and advocated the organisation of the workers and peasants on the basis of their immediate economic and political demands as the only road which lead to independence. The resolution was passed unanimously and the meeting terminated.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the general secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union returned on Monday morning from Madras by the Madras Mail to attend the appeal under the Trades Disputes Act filed against him and seven others by the Government of Bombay in the High Court.

The students of the Jackson Medical School, Jalpaiguri, are on strike since Saturday owing to a difference of opinion with the Superintendent. The school has been declared closed for the day.

NIZAM FLOATS 3½ p.c. LOAN

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, Aug. 19.

A Press Communique regarding the Nizam Government's 3½ per cent Loan 1945—56, issued last night, says that the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, propose to issue the loan the principal and interests of which are secured on revenues and assets of His Exalted Highness's Government.

The loan will be issued at par. The loan will bear the interest rate of 3½ per cent per annum from 1st Azoor 1,345, Fasli.

The Government undertake to repay the loan at par on 1st Azoor 1365 Fasli, but reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan or any part thereof at par on or after 1st Azoor 1355, Fasli, giving three calender months' notice in the State Gazette.

SINKING FUND.

There will be a sinking fund for redemption of the loan, the annual contribution to which will be met at a figure sufficient to wholly discharge the loan maturity.

Applications for the loan must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum. Scrip will be issued for denominations of 100, 500, 1000, 5000 and 10,000.

Subscriptions will be received from 1st Aban 44, Fasli, to 30 Aban 44, Fasli (September 7 to October 6) inclusive. His Exalted Highness' Government reserve the right to close the loan if Rupees 1,00,00,000 are subscribed before the due.

Subscriptions will be received in State currency but for the convenience of the public and with a view not to effect the exchange rate, O. S. and B. G. currency subscriptions will also be received in B. G. Currency at the accounts rate of hundred B G. equal to hundred and sixteen Rupees ten annas and eight pies.

HINDU RELIGIOUS TRUSTS SUB-COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 18.

The Select Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to consider and report on Hindu Religious Trusts, Charities and Endowments Registration bill met her for the last three days, Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Minister, presiding. About two dozen members attended. As Dewan Bahadur Kambli is to leave for Simla to attend the Ministers' conference, the Committee sat to-day (Sunday) and completed its deliberations.

AFRIDIS FINED Rs. 5,000

For Burning Government School At Chora

PESHAWAR, Aug. 17

A fine of Rs. 5,000 has been recovered from the Afridis for burning the Government school at Chora which was built a year and a half ago.

The Lashkar that fired on the party building the road also set fire to the school. The party opposed to the Tirsh road is still, it is rumoured, endeavouring to form a tribal union to prevent building of that road.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

national dances still survive in the villages in almost every province of India among the illiteral classes. The present educational system of India, however, has completely cut itself from the indigenous vigorous traditions of dances. The so-called classic Indian dances of which exhibitions were recently given in various countries are quite different things from the living tradition of Folk dances. The latter had a great deal of common with the Folk dances of various countries of Europe and are marked by the same spirit of simplicity, vigour, and joy as the latter. If the Folk dances from different provinces of India are again practiced widely by the educated classes, it will enable them to acquire vigour of character and joy of spirit. Poet Tagore in a recent message to me had expressed the same view with regard to the Bratachari Movement which has for one of its objects the restoration of the living tradition of Folk dances of India to the educated classes."

Mr. Reginald Brideman, of the League Against Imperialism, has received two representations from India on behalf of ten political prisoners at present confined in Alipore Jail. It is alleged that these prisoners, who are Trade Union and Labour leaders in Bengal, have been subjected to a treatment against which they have felt it necessary to declare a hunger strike. On receipt of the representations, Mr. Bridgeman took prompt action to bring the same to the notice of the Marquis of Zetland and Mr. Maxton. The latter has also taken prompt step to raise the matter with the India Office. It is significant that although Mr. Bridgeman provided the "Daily Herald", the Manchester Guardian," the "New Chronicle" and the "Daily Workers," with copies of these representations, barring the last paper, no notice of these representations is taken by these newspapers.

Honour Of Indian Community At Stake

Zanzibar Report Must Be Published Immediately

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

(By air mail.)

Considerable reaction is felt in Indian circles in London to the statement made by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the position of Indians in Zanzibar with special reference to the Report submitted to the Government of India by Mr. Menon, who was specially deputed to the Protectorate to investigate into the matter of clove anti-Indian legislation.

WHY THIS DELAY?

Although Mr. MacDonald made his statement to the House of Commons, two weeks ago, those who have taken interest in this problem are trying to find out the precise reasons which have prompted the Colonial Office to adopt the attitude it has adopted. These circles point out that the delay in the publication of the agricultural indebtedness commission report in Zanzibar is not in the interest of Indian merchants. They are not satisfied that the delay is due to the anxiety of the British Resident of the Protectorate to review the most important issues raised in Mr. Menon's Report. On the contrary they are emphatic in their conviction that from the Indian point of view and in order to do justice to the Government of India, whose deputy Mr. Menon was in Zanzibar, it is important that a vigorous demand should be made by the Indian public opinion, through India's accredited representatives and her Press to press for the publication of the Report at the earliest date. Since the publication of Mr. MacDonald's House of Commons statement, reports have arrived in London from Zanzibar expressing great disappointment with the attitude of the Colonial Office. These reports want to know why the Government of India which showed courtesy in withholding Mr. Menon's Report in order to allow the British Resident an opportunity to answer Mr. Menon's arguments be made to suffer this delay when the honour of the whole Indian business community in the Protectorate is at stake. I am told that the Indian National Association of Zanzibar has cabled advices to its London representatives to make fresh representations to the Secretary of State for India and the Colonial Secretary drawing their attention to the fact that Mr. Menon was sent out to Zanzibar by the Indian Government to investigate what can be fairly stated as charges made against Indian money-lenders in that country and against whom the present Land Alienation Legislation in intended.

However, from a source fairly in touch with Colonial affairs, I gather that conversations are still in progress between the Secretary of State for India and the Colonial Secretary. Similarly the London Chamber of Commerce is engaging in the meantime, in collecting statistics to bring to the notice of the National Government the serious fact of a substantial diversion of Zanzibar trade to Madagasgar, which has been due mainly to the present policy of maintaining the monopoly at all cost. But the Indian spokesmen against the anti-Indian legislation find themselves in a helpless position to obtain any relief from the Colonial Secretary. They have, therefore, decided to advise their leaders in India to use the weapon of boycott whereby I am told a prohibitive import duty will be placed on Zanzibar cloves reaching Indian shores. Of course, fears entertained in certain Indian quarters are unfounded. Because, as one of the Indian spokesmen pointed out to me, the present marketing legislation hits admittedly the exporters who are mainly Indians ond only Indians. Even there is an acknowledgement of this fact in the memorandum submitted by the British Resident in answer to Mr. Menon's Report.

My informant tells me that the boycott will not work against the Indian interest because the Indian population in Zanzibar does not depend upon clove export trade. It has import trade and petty shop-keeper's trade to fall back upon. If the Government of India adopted the recommendation of the Imperial Citizenship Association and decided upon retaliatory step against the Protectorate, it will open the eyes of the Zanzibar Government and the advocates of its policy to see what will happen to Zanzibar cloves if India, the main market was shut for it

The Union of East and West gave Mr. Guru Saday Dutt of the Indian Civil Service from Bengal yet another opportunity to explain to a mixed audience of Indians and Englishmen the aims and objects of the Bratachari Movement of which Mr. Dutt is the Founder-President. Sir Francis Younghusband was in the chair when Mr. Dutt at a well attended meeting at the Caxton Hall on Wednesday night gave an interesting account of the Movement. Among those who listened to Mr. Dutt included His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, Dr. Howe-Martyn of the British Birth Control organisation, Miss Dorothy Jones, Mr. Kedar Nath Das Gupta, Dr. K. N. Sita Ram, Miss Shakuntala Rao Sastri, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt.

In introducing the Founder-President of the Bratachari Movement, Sir Francis said that Mr. G. S. Dutt not only occupied a high office under the Government of Bengal but was well-known throughout India for various social activities, particularly the movement for Indian women's education known as the Saroj-Nalini movement. He also referred to the work done by Mr. Dutt as the President and Founder of the all-India Folk Dance Society. He attended the recent International Folk Dance Festival in London as the representative of that Society and that of the University of Calcutta. In Sir Francis Younghusband's opinion the Bratachari Movement had sprung spontaneously out of the soil of India and was destined to play a great part in the advancement of that country.

His Highness the Gaekwar was greatly impressed by the potentialities of the Bratachari Movement not only in preserving the indigeneous culture of India and of bringing the educated classes into contact with it but also in infusing new vigour and joy into Indian life. His Highness thought that the work which Mr. Dutt was doing was of the greatest national value and that by that work Mr. Dutt was rendering himself immortal in the history of India, His Highness wanted the movement to be an all-India movement and he was so anxious to have it extended throughout India that he extended a cordial invistation to Mr. Dutt to visit Canada as early as possible to start the movement in his State where he would give it all possible support.

FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL

In the course of an interview Mr. Dutt gave me his impressions of the recent International Folk Dance Festival held in London. "What strikes me most", he told me, in the Western countries and what was particularly noticeable in the Folk Dance Festival last month, was the great part which dance played in invigourating the national spirit. It will me impossible to imagine the European nations retaining their physical and mental vigour and even their extraordinary capacity for hardwork without the widespread practice of dancing which prevails among them. Once one realises this fact one can understand why the life of the educated classes in India is so singularly wanting in vigour and joy as well as in capacity for hard work."

STILL SURVIVE IN VILLAGES

"Dancing is an essential concomitment of our vigorous life," continued Mr. Dutt, who added that "at one time it was practiced by every section of India as a part of its religious and social life. Very valuable traditions of the

(Continued in column 5.)

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